

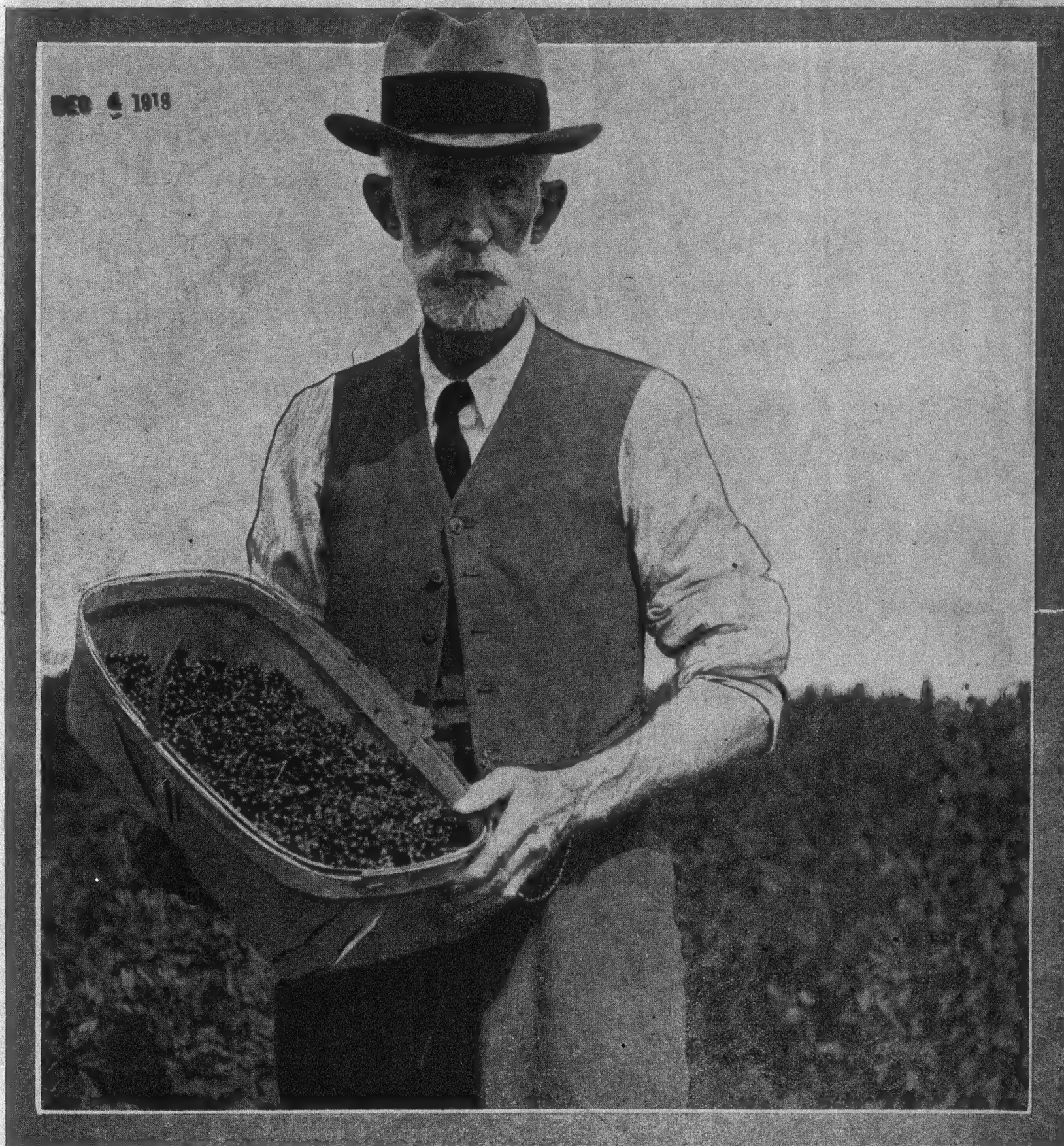
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man

November 12, 1919

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Our Ottawa Letter

Committee's Recommendations for Soldiers' Re-establishment Adopted—No Increase of Gratuities—Grand Trunk Bill Passed—By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—After an anxious week the clouds which have been looming up on the government's horizon today disappeared as if by magic and the present indications are that prorogation will be reached early next week without any more serious difficulties being experienced. The only possibility of trouble lies in the prohibition bills. The clearing away of the government tribulations was due to two causes, the passage of the Grand Trunk bill in the Senate and the adoption of the report of the special committee of the Commons which dealt with soldiers' problems and the question of more gratuities for the fighting men. True, the majority for the railway measure was only four, but so far as results are concerned it was as good as forty.

Matters looked serious in the Commons for the report of the Soldiers' Re-establishment Committee because many government supporters were not pleased with its decision not to grant further gratuities. Hon. J. A. Calder threatened the resignation of the government if the report was not adopted and was backed up in this by Sir George Foster. This aroused the resentment of some of the members so a little grease was applied in the shape of a promise that despite the report the door would not be closed to the soldiers, but that negotiations with the G.W.V.A. would be re-opened.

The promise resulted in the withdrawal of a dangerous amendment and the defeat of an opposition proposal to send the report back to the committee, by a large majority. On this vote, J. W. Kennedy, the new farmers' representative from Glengarry-Stormont, who was introduced in the house this week, voted with the government, as did all the cross benchers.

Support for G.W.V.A. Scheme

It was quite apparent from the outset of the debate that the report of the soldiers' committee might encounter heavy seas in the house. Unionist representatives, more particularly those who sit for urban constituencies, in private conversation, had frankly stated that acceptance by them of the committee's recommendation would make their re-election impossible and that they would have to press for more for the soldiers in the house. Major Andrews' amendment to adopt the G.W.V.A. gratuity scheme instead of the committee's gave them just the opportunity they were looking for and member after member rose to express the view that the committee take back the report and make it more generous. For the first two days of the discussion the opposition, with the exception of a couple of members, sat tight and watched the development on the other side of the house. The Liberals were in a somewhat peculiar situation in view of the circumstance that seven of their number had been members of the committee which had agreed unanimously as to its findings, their only exception being expressed in a resolution objecting to some of the financial commitments of the government as being unnece-

sarily extravagant, which was rejected.

Further Consideration Promised

There was therefore much speculation as to the course they would pursue as it was thought that the fate of the government might depend to a considerable degree on the opposition members. The house was much interested therefore when Hon. W. S. Fielding, the first opposition member of importance to venture to express his views, took the floor this afternoon. The ex-minister of finance suggested that at least the committee might take its report back in view of the expression of opinions of members and review its findings. Shortly after this Mr. Calder made the going easier for the government members by promising that the government would not regard the matter as closed with the adoption of the report; that there would be further negotiations with the G.W.V.A. in the hope of satisfying the soldiers. This statement induced Major Andrews to withdraw his amendment, but Hon. Mackenzie King moved that the report be referred back to the committee. The minister's promise had, however, brought all the government members with the exception of Col. Currie and William Smith, of South Ontario, into line and the amendment was defeated on division of 100 to 35. It is believed that some of the Liberal members, fearing that government defections and the opposition vote combined might bring about the defeat of the government, something they are not anxious for just now, kept out of the chamber while the division was being taken.

Fight in the Corridor

Considerable feeling was engendered by the debate in the house on the report of the committee. So much so was this the case that on the afternoon it was brought down the somewhat fiery Col. J. A. Currie, in the corridors of the house, slapped Dr. Cowan, of Regina, on both sides of the face, claiming that the doctor had insulted him in the chamber. The Regina member, although taken somewhat by surprise, promptly countered with his cane, and before J. A. Robb, the chief Liberal whip, who was nearest the belligerents, could intervene, he had given the gallant colonel two lively swipes over the head. As a consequence of the encounter Col. Currie bore a mark over one of his eyes for a couple of days, while Dr. Cowan's cheeks had the appearance of having been slightly ruffled. Both members are Conservative Unionists and they happened to be sitting close together when Mr. Calder was presenting the committee's report and got into an altercation because of questions put by Col. Currie to the minister. Dr. Cowan closed the exchange, which was in undertones, with the observation that Col. Currie should get out of the trenches and back into his dugout. The soldier-member nursed his indignation until the six o'clock adjournment, when he tackled the doctor with the consequences above described. The encounter caused no little excitement and a lot of talk amongst

the members. It is somewhat indicative of the strained relations which undoubtedly exist between members sitting to the right of the speaker.

Grand Trunk Bill

The third reading of the Grand Trunk bill in the commons was reached at 2.30 on Wednesday morning, after a long sitting, during which no less than six formal divisions were recorded. It was a trying night for all concerned but more particularly for the assistant clerk of the votes and proceedings who had to repeat the performance of calling out the names of the members the half-dozen times. The smallest recorded majority for the government was given on an amendment moved by J. A. Campbell, of Nelson, Man., calling for the arbitration of the four per cent. preference stock which the government in its agreement with the Grand Trunk decided to take over on the same basis as debenture stock. The face value of this stock is approximately sixty million dollars, and six cross benchers, and the entire opposition, with the single exception of L. A. Lapointe, of Montreal, supported the amendment which was lost on a division of 38 to 57. The cross-benchers who voted for the amendment were Campbell, Maharg (second), Douglass (Strathecona), Burnham (Peterboro), Knox (Prince Albert), and Johnstone (Last Mountain).

Amendments Defeated

Other amendments defeated were by Hon. W. S. Fielding, demanding a commission of inquiry, government 91, opposition 50; government majority 41.

By Mr. Denis, that the award of the board of arbitrators be submitted to parliament for ratification, government 85, opposition 53; government majority 32.

By Hon. Mackenzie King, calling for ratification by parliament of the agreement as finally reached between the government and the Grand Trunk, government 90, opposition 55; government majority 35.

By George Parent, that the Grand Trunk lines in the United States be not taken over, government 87, opposition 43; government majority 44.

B. J. A. Robb, that the bill be given third reading "six months' hence," government 84, opposition 53; government majority 31. The last was a straight party division. On the same amendment Johnston (Last Mountain), and Foster (East York), voted with the opposition. On the Denis amendment there was also a straight party vote. On the Parent amendment four Liberals: Pardee, Euler, Kennedy and McCoig, voted with the government.

Keen interest in the fate of the bill was manifest when it reached the Senate, more particularly when supporter after supporter of the government rose in their places and spoke against it. Senator Sharpe, the chief government whip, was bombarded with questions as to what the line up would be for the vote on the first amendment to the second reading by Senator McClellan, asking that further consideration be deferred until the next session of parliament. While the chief whip, at times, wore an anxious look, he maintained that there would be a majority for the bill in the Upper House. In this he turned out to be right. When the vote was recorded in the early hours of Friday morning, the amendment was found

Continued on Page 50

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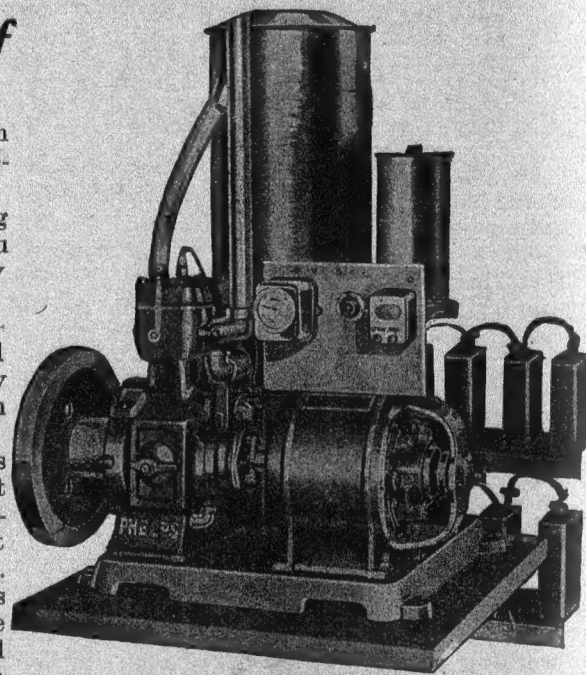
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 12, 1919.

Cochrane and "Class Politics"

It is entirely safe to say that no watcher of the signs of the times expected that Alex. W. Moore, who ran in the race at Cochrane as the candidate of the constituency political organization of the United Farmers of Alberta, would not win the race. He showed his opponent a clean pair of heels. The Calgary Albertan, which supported him editorially, says that "there was undoubtedly an unannounced and unorganized alliance between the two old parties, and the out and out Conservatives supported the government candidate." The Albertan adds:

More serious opposition to the farmer candidate than even party alliance and newspaper support was the fact that the present government has given excellent government and remarkably good service to the farmers. It is a farmer government, led by a farmer premier. Practically the entire cabinet and many private members of the legislature took a hand in the struggle. But despite all the opposition the farmer candidate won by a fairly large majority. The result of the election is one more indication that the people are breaking away from the old form of party organization. . . . We are too much disposed to worship the god of things as they are and believe that an institution must be sacred and inviolate because long standing. The tendency seems to be to supplant the party system of responsible government by some form of administration similar to our municipal government. We must not part with responsible government, but it is possible that we can have responsible government and efficient government, at least in provincial affairs, by eliminating much of the objectionable features of political parties.

In connection with what is said about municipal institutions and responsible government in the foregoing cogitations of the Calgary Albertan, it must be remembered that throughout the whole history of our country, from the beginning of the hard-fought struggle which secured the establishment of responsible government, devotion to the principle of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, has been manifested by no other class of Canadians more steadfastly than by the farmers. It is as true of Canada as Abraham Lincoln found it to be true of the United States, that "the city people are not superior to the farmers in thoughtfulness and public spirit."

As a matter of plain fact, the average farmer is more an actual participant in the working of our country's existing democratic institutions of government than the average city dweller is. In school matters, for example, his family is one of two score, or three score, families in a school district, electing three trustees, while the Winnipegger, for example, lives in a city of some 200,000 people, with a school board of a dozen members. A similar comparison is to be made in respect of rural and city municipal councils. Nor can it be said truly that in the elections of school trustees, municipal councillors, members of the provincial legislatures or members of parliament, the average city voter, in marking his ballot, makes his decision with a mind more fully informed and a Canadianism more conscientious, intelligent and free from prejudice than the mind of the average Canadian farmer, or that he does it with a more earnest desire that justice shall be done to all Canadians.

The talk at the present time about "class politics" (in the sense in which Hon. Arthur Meighen, of the Union Government, uses the word) has originated not with the farmers, but with politicians and with interests such as the English economist, Thorold Rogers, had in mind when he wrote: "The charge of setting class against class has always been

made by those who wish to disguise their own defensible advantages by calumniating the efforts of those who discover abuses and strive to rectify them."

Of those who, like Hon. Mr. Meighen, are making loud professions of alarm lest the peril of "class politics" come upon the country, it is only to be said that they do so because they choose deliberately to shut their eyes to the truth confronting them, namely, that there is no "class politics" in the Farmers' Platform or in the movement of the organized farmers.

Patriotic and Profitable

By the time this issue of The Guide is before its readers there will be only a few days left before the ending of the Victory Loan. Before next Saturday evening, November 15, there remains ample time for those who have already bought some of those Gold Bonds of Canada to buy more, if their finances will permit, and for those who have not yet bought any to make an investment which will be a case of patriotism meaning profit.

In buying these bonds, which pay 5½ per cent. interest, are convertible into cash at any time, and have precisely the same security behind them as the Dominion dollar bills, namely, all the property and resources in Canada, the Canadian people are promoting their personal interests not alone in a selfish way, but nationally. The value of the Victory Bonds as an investment is shown by the large amounts of them which the leading financial companies of the country have bought.

It is nationally important that there shall be the largest possible investment in the loan. Every buyer of Victory Bonds is acting to the country's advantage, as well as to his own.

"By Their Fruits"

The farmers of Canada and a large percentage of town and village residents have forsworn their allegiance to the old political parties. Out in Assiniboia, Mr. Motherwell was supported by a number of the heavy-weights of the old political party. Hon. Frank Oliver and Hon. Walter Scott were brought in from the West; Andrew McMaster, M.P., and I. E. Pedlow, M.P., were rushed forward from Ottawa. They appealed to party loyalty. They valiantly protested against class organization and exhausted every other appeal which they thought would catch a vote. But the old party idol has been smashed and from its ashes has arisen something new in Canadian politics. The political potentates who assisted Mr. Motherwell, and even Mr. Motherwell, himself, are now all sadder but wiser men. In listening to these imported speakers the electors of Assiniboia recalled the record of the Liberal party and remembered the old biblical injunction: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Away down in New Brunswick, Mr. Caldwell was opposed by a Conservative candidate and the mighty stalwarts of the Union government, in the persons of Hon. Meighen and Hon. Gideon Robertson, were rushed into Carlton County to save the constituency from the farmers' candidate. But there again the appeal failed and the brilliant oratory and the specious arguments fell upon unresponsive ears. The people of Carlton County, like the people of Assiniboia, in weighing up the Conservative party and its record since Confederation again recalled

the same old, but everlastingly truthful: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

In Ottawa, in both the old parties there is considerable heart-burning and heart-yearning and doubt and fear. The magnates and the potentates of the two grand old parties that have misruled Canada for the past 52 years are wondering what has happened. They cannot understand it. It is not possible for them to understand it until they are able to appreciate the fact that Canada is undergoing a second birth of democracy. Canada is being born again; the old undemocratic order of things is being swept away, and the new order of democracy and the square deal is being ushered in.

Scanning The Future

The wonderful victory of the organized farmers in the Ontario provincial election stupified the old party leaders and the big interests of that province. The huge majorities piled up by the three candidates in the federal by-elections has added to the consternation of Canada's ruling classes. They cannot grasp the change which has developed in the minds of Canadian farmers. Of course they have expected the western farmers to do most anything, but they have not been expecting that the eastern farmers were prepared to do the same thing, neither have they been expecting that a large percentage of the town and city people were thinking and feeling the same way the farmers had been feeling.

What about the future? The tide of democracy is rolling in with irresistible force in almost every province of Canada. In the House of Commons the farmers now have a small but capable representation. In the province of Ontario they are the government. At the next Dominion election the organized farmers of Canada are preparing to challenge the dominance of the two old political parties from coast to coast. In the prairie provinces there are 35 constituencies at least already organized and ready to place in the field a candidate in support of the New National Policy. In Ontario there will be an equal number of candidates standing on the same platform. A third group equally as large will probably be nominated on the same platform in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

There is every indication that after the next Dominion election the supporters of the New National Policy of "equal rights to all and special privilege to none" will hold a strong balance of power in the House of Commons. The result entirely depends upon the faithfulness with which the farmers organize, their willingness to finance their own election campaigns and the extent to which their educational work is carried on throughout Canada. It can be done! It must be done! It will be done!

The hand writing is on the wall for the big interests that have dominated Canada in the past. There is no thought and no desire on the part of the organized farmers for the ruin or the destruction of our great financial, industrial and commercial institutions. The organized farmers are one hundred per cent. Canadians. They stand for the development of a great Canadian nation with diversified industries and the utilization of the illimitable natural resources for the benefit of the Canadian people. But they are unalterably opposed, and will very soon be in a position to make their opposition effective, to the system of special privilege for a handful of people which has characterized Canadian legislation for a generation past.

The Grand Trunk Bill

The House of Commons in the early hours of Wednesday morning, November 5, passed the bill under which the government proposes to acquire the stock of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways. At the time of writing the bill is before the Senate, where the opposition, assisted by a number of supporters of the government, is continuing the fight against the proposed bargain. The Board of Trade, of Montreal, and other institutions representing financial interests, have declared strongly against the bill and considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon members of the Senate to induce them to vote against the measure. The opposition to the bill comes under two heads—opposition to public ownership of railways and the charge that the proposed terms of acquisition are too generous to the stockholders of the Grand Trunk, practically all of whom reside in England. These terms provide for the payment of interest on £12,500,000 of guaranteed bonds of the Grand Trunk, amounting to about \$2,500,000 a year, the assumption of mortgage debentures on the Grand Trunk amounting to £31,000,000, on which the interest is approximately \$6,000,000 a year, and the issue of government stock of an amount to be fixed by arbitration in place of existing preference and common stock to the amount of \$180,000,000. In addition, the government would take over the G.T.P., which it is already operating under a receivership at a heavy loss, and which legally constitutes an obligation upon the Grand Trunk. It is evident that the Grand Trunk, if compelled to carry the burden of the G.T.P., could not long survive, and being thus practically forced to take over the G.T.P. the government maintains that it is necessary to acquire the Grand Trunk in order to have feeders for the transcontinental line. This position is unquestionably sound, and provided the arbitration results in a low valuation being placed upon the preference and common stock, the arrangement is probably the best available way out of the difficulty. The

government maintains that the stock to be arbitrated upon is of no value. It has paid no dividends for a number of years and only small dividends at any time, and it has been bought and held by British investors only for the voting power which it carried and in the hope that the development of Canada would, at some time in the future, enable the railway to pay dividends upon it.

It is certainly most unfortunate that Canada in its public ownership of railways, should fall heir only to roads which in private hands have proved a failure, while the one big profitable road, the C.P.R., remains under private ownership. The situation, however, is a legacy from an era of wastefulness and extravagant financing on the part of the Canadian government, and the people of the Dominion will have to pay the bill which their rulers have run up.

Labor Triumph in Britain

While the organized farmers of Canada have won their first big fight in provincial and federal politics, organized labor in England has won its first great success in the municipal field. Elections for borough councils took place in all parts of England on November 1, and as a result of the polling the representatives of Labor are in a majority in a great many boroughs, both in the country and in London, where they now control 14 out of 28 councils. This, in the opinion of many, is the shadow cast by the coming event of a Labor government at Westminster, and emphasizes the fact that the upheaval of war has brought about a new political line-up in England as well as in Canada.

While Labor in Great Britain has for a number of years been represented on public bodies, local and national, it has never before been in a position of predominance, or been called upon to assume responsibility for administration. The working class are the backbone of Britain. They have operated its factories, worked its railways and labored in its mines. They have created the wealth of Britain and defended it on the battlefield.

Now, apparently, they are going to govern their country.

There will doubtless be a big extension of the principle of municipal ownership of public utilities and the inauguration of municipal trading in some of the common necessities of life, such as bread and milk. Some of these enterprises may not prove financially successful, but if the working men and women of England apply the same business ability to municipal affairs as they have to their co-operative movement, there need be no fear of the success of labor administration generally.

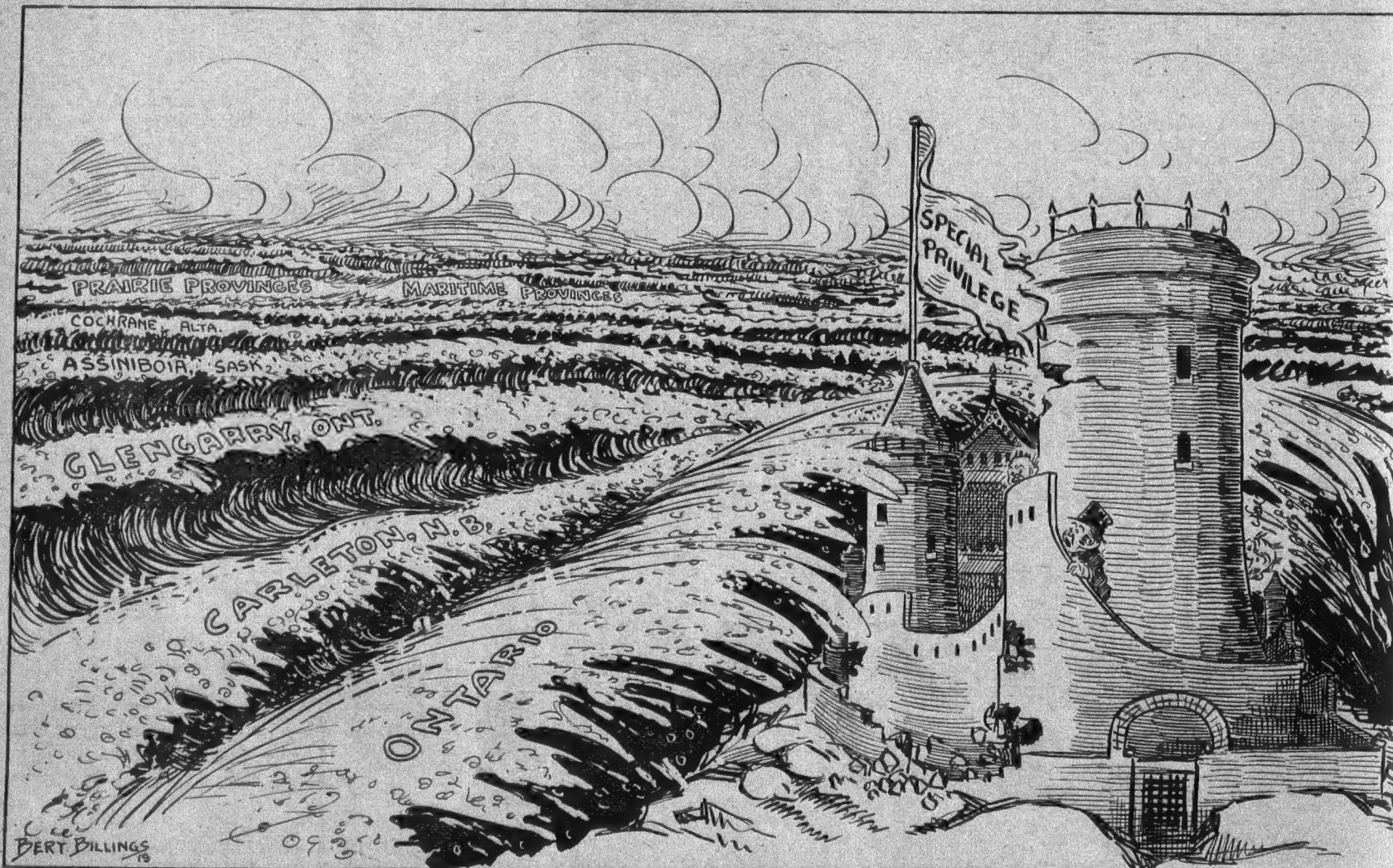
A great evil in municipal affairs in Great Britain is the law under which vacant land, within the boundaries of a town or city, is assessed for local taxation at only its agricultural value. If one can imagine a hundred acres of land in the centre of Winnipeg, around which the city must lay roads, sidewalks and sewers, and provide street lighting, assessed at \$50 an acre, when it is worth \$200 a foot, some idea can be obtained of the way in which the occupiers of houses are taxed for the benefit of big landowners who are holding valuable land for a rise in price. The Labor party has repeatedly declared in favor of taxing all land at its selling value.

There is much in common between the ideals and program of Labor in England and the farmers' movement in Canada, and it is significant that both have broken away from the old political parties at the same time.

Said the Winnipeg Free Press a few days ago, in an editorial:—

Opinions may, and do, vary considerably as to what ought to be the national policy of Canadians at this time. There may be as many political groups as there are distinct political principles. The conditions which produced the two-party system, with its clear-cut differences of principle, have gone.

The reason they have gone, those two "grand old historic parties," is that the "clearcut differences of principle," which the Free Press speaks of, vanished into thin air about twenty years ago, not long after 1896.



The Irresistible Tide

Co-operation in Ireland

MOST of the news that comes from Ireland these days relates to the political troubles of the Emerald Isle. Anyone who gathered all his impressions from the daily newspapers might be excused if he pictured that country as being in a state of turmoil and insecurity, with business neglected in favor of political strife and intrigue.

But, happily, this is far from being the case. The politicians of all parties in Ireland are very active in promoting their own schemes for the settlement of the Irish problem, but the Irish people have become so accustomed to having their political discussions accompanied by violence, that they do not allow an occasional shooting or the drilling of a rebel army to interfere with their ordinary business pursuits. And Ireland today is enjoying prosperity, particularly in the agricultural industry.

A Typical Irish Village

Seeking an insight into Irish agricultural co-operation, the writer, in June last, visited the village of Ballyragget, in County Kilkenny, which is situated about 60 miles from Dublin, in the south-eastern portion of Ireland. Ballyragget is a village of 700 people, the centre of an agricultural district, the majority of the farms being of from ten to 50 acres, cultivated by peasant proprietors, who are purchasing their farms through a government scheme which allows them 70 years in which to make payment. This ownership of the land has been a very important factor in improving the condition of the Irish farmers. He pays as much or more to the government, under the land purchase scheme, as he did previously to his landlord, but he knows that as long as he keeps up his payments he cannot be turned off his land, and he has no fear of his rent being raised when by improving his farm, or by an improvement in conditions generally, his profits are increased.

Ballyragget is a quiet, peaceful community, which does the greater part of its business through co-operative channels. The people are prospering in a small way; they are happy and hospitable, and as contented as it is good for any people to be. The priest of the parish is the Very Reverend Dean Barry, a real father to his flock, and the natural chairman of every society and committee in the district which is designed to promote the social, moral or material welfare of the people. Dean Barry assured me that the prosperity of the district was in a very large measure due to co-operation. The chief products of the district are butter, eggs and poultry. In the old days each farmer made his butter at home, skim-

A Rural Community to which Peasant Proprietorship and Co-operation Have Brought Prosperity—By John W. Ward



A Typical Irish Scene. Buying Eggs for North Kilkenny Co-operative Poultry Society.

ming and churning by hand, and sold a very indifferent quality of butter to dealers who came to the village market place. Eggs and poultry were disposed of in the same way, and the farmers' product passed through many hands and yielded many profits before it reached the consumer, the quality deteriorating in the weeks that elapsed before an ultimate market was reached. For some

The Agricultural Bank

The agricultural bank was the first of the existing co-operative societies to be established at Ballyragget, having been organized in 1901. Dean Barry told me that the establishment of the bank was due to Sir Horace Plunkett, the father of co-operation in Ireland, who, he said, had done more good for Ireland than all the other public men of the present generation. Sir Horace provided £100 with which to start the bank, and it was organized under the direction and guidance of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, of which he was the head. The Ballyragget bank is one of a large number in Ireland operating under the standard rules published by the I.A.O.S. Under this system there is no share capital and no one can receive any profit, bonus or dividend from the funds of the bank. The business of the bank is to receive deposits from members and others and to employ the funds in loans to members. Any person of good character approved by the committee, and who resides within three miles from the office of the society is qualified for admission to

membership, on payment of an entrance fee which must not exceed five shillings, and which, in the case of the Ballyragget society, is one shilling.

Unlimited Liability

Unlimited liability is the principle upon which the security of the Ballyragget Agricultural Bank rests. The rule, which is common to all agricultural banks organized under the auspices of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, is as follows: "Every member of the society shall be, equally with every other member, jointly and severally liable for all debts incurred by the society, and for any loan which a member or his sureties fail to pay; but each member of the society shall be liable only for the debts incurred and loans advanced during his membership." A member leaving the district must withdraw from the society, and any member may withdraw at any time, but in either case his liability under the rule given above continues for six months after withdrawal.



Very Rev. Dean Barry. Parish priest and moving spirit in co-operation at Ballyragget.

The Cow-Keepers' Society

Loans are made only for some approved purpose—either where the application of the money will enrich the member, and enable him to repay the loan, or where it will effect some saving in his business. Under the former heading come loans for the purchase of cattle, pigs, poultry, seed or fertilizers, while the second class of loans includes those which enable the borrower to hold over the sale of stock until a better price can be realized. A man who wants to borrow money without knowing how he is going to pay it back has a poor chance of getting a loan from the Ballyragget Agricultural Bank. The largest loan that can be made to an individual member is £50, but last year the bank made an advance of £400 to the vil-

lage cow-keepers' association, which in itself is worthy of mention as another instance of co-operative enterprise. A number of residents of the village, laborers and small shop-keepers, have one or two cows, and the securing of pasture presented a problem. They overcame the difficulty by forming an association, and by borrowing £400 from the Agricultural Bank with which they leased a grazing farm for 11 months. The money was secured on November 1, and repaid in full by the following first of May.

Five Per Cent. Money

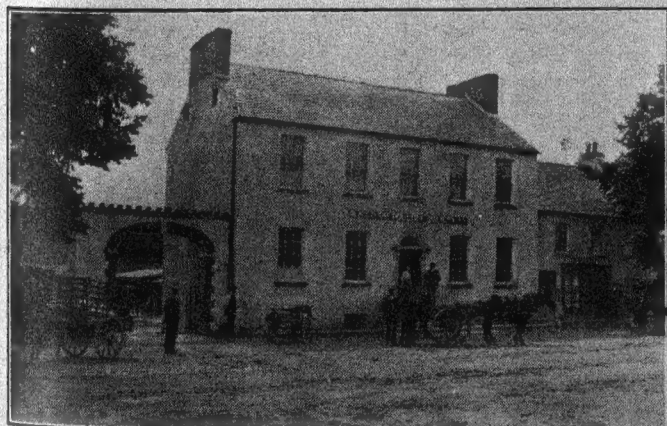
The rules provide that the interest payable on deposits shall not exceed four per cent. per annum, and the Ballyragget society at present pays three per cent. The interest to be charged on loans is limited to seven per cent., and the Ballyragget society charges five per cent. The margin of two per cent. has proved sufficient to pay expenses, and a reserve fund, amounting at present to £30 is being built up.

In the early years of the bank the demand for loans exceeded the deposits, but the bank was able to borrow from a joint stock bank and to supply the needs of its members. Now, however, the financial position of the farmers of Ballyragget has improved to such an extent that the deposits exceed the loans, and the bank has funds invested in British war loans. The amount of members' deposits on the first of June last was £3,000, and the amount on loan was approximately £1,000, the society having 400 members. The bank is managed by a committee of ten, elected by the members, two retiring each year, and it is the practice to choose the committee men so as to have every part of the district represented. The secretary, who receives a salary of £25 a year, is the only paid official.

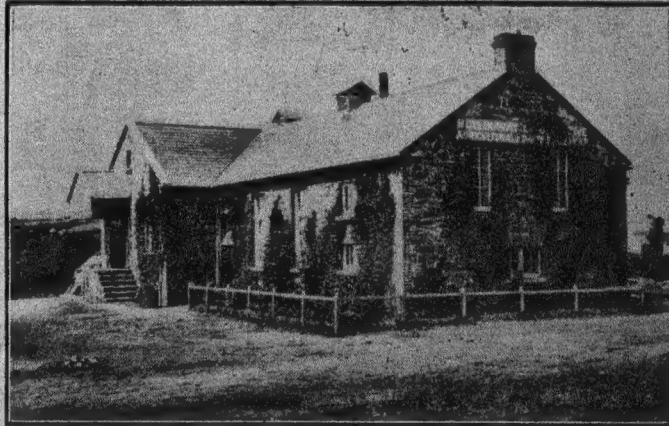
A Sound Principle

The principle of unlimited liability is one which Sir Horace Plunkett and the other leaders of co-operation in Ireland regard as of great importance to the success of agricultural banks. If through failure of individual members or their sureties, or through carelessness of management, a loss should be incurred, the deficiency would have to be made up by a common levy upon all the members. Under a limited liability scheme, members would be liable only for the amount of their shares (if any), and deposits or loans. The experience in Ireland, however, has proved that to take the greater risk is to create a greater security. Unlimited liability has been found to operate in inducing the greatest possible care in management, as the members of the committee, who admit members and grant loans, are aware that in their

Continued on Page 14



North Kilkenny Co-operative Poultry Society Ltd. Headquarters.



Creamery of Mullinahat Co-operative Agricultural Dairy Society.

The Boy Scout Movement

THE primary object of the Boy Scouts' Association, as set forth in the Royal Charter, and also in the Act of Incorporation by the Canadian parliament, is "The instructing of boys in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship." The aim and purpose of the movement is the formation of good character and the development of good citizenship. Capacity for citizenship is conditioned by intelligence, self-control, a quick conscience with a growing sense of responsibility. The practice of scouting develops these qualities in early life; and through the participation by boys in forms of social service, suited to their years, they are led to a recognition of the duties of citizenship—and to do them willingly. In the recent times of national and personal stress and trial, these duties were brought closer home to us. The danger of easy going times is that we may recede from the clearer views and relapse from the loftier moods into the old unhappy way when selfish interests and trivial pleasures may resume their sway.

It is continuously necessary that there should be, throughout the nation, organized agencies, many agencies, by means of which the individual may be inspired with a love of truth and honor, may be instructed in a knowledge of the best things, and may be led to an ever fuller discharge of his duties to God, to himself, and to others. Some of these agencies must be suited to the natures and needs of boys and girls. For them, as well as for mature people, the controls of daily conduct come largely from impulses, feelings and sentiments which influence their lives more deeply than conscious mental perceptions and reasoning do. It is here that the spirit, program and methods of scouting are proving their fitness for producing what we all believe to be the highest good—good character and good citizenship.

The same may be said with equal appropriateness of the spirit, program and methods of the Girl Guides' movement.

The Spirit of Scouting

The first step into scouting is taken by the promise made by every boy on joining. Here it is:—

"On my honor I promise that I will do my best;

"To do my duty to God and the king;

"To help other people at all times;

"To obey the Scout Law."

I do not here quote the Scout Law in full. It begins: "A scout's honor is to be trusted." It sets forth that the scout is loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and clean. The tenth law reads: "A scout is clean in thought, word and deed." These are the qualities that make a very perfect citizen, and a very perfect gentleman. The Scout Law is not intended as a substitute to supercede the Ten Commandments or the two-fold law of Christ: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and thy neighbor as thyself," but it does interpret them in terms which the boy understands and which make him keen to obey.

Program and Method

After the content of a program for instruction in principles, qualities and ideals is arranged, the problem remains to discover or devise methods for making these principles and ideals conscious and controlling influences in the lives of boys. Verbal instruction may enable a boy to comprehend and to judge. Practice suited to his years and capacity must be provided to enlist his will to apply his knowledge. The method must take full account of the disposition of boys to imitate; of their liking for association with their fellows; of their desire for the approval of those whom they esteem; of their love of pitting themselves against difficulties to rescue life from being dull; and many other well-known but not clearly defined impulses and qualities.

The program of scouting is extensive and varied. It needs to be like that to

*Its Aim is Mastery for Service Through Loyalty,
Discipline and Good Citizenship—By
Dr. J. W. Robertson*



In the Good Old Summertime.

be adopted to boy nature and suitable to the boy's age—between 12 and 18. The program is the material through which the principles of chivalry, morality and citizenship are presented; the method of their application makes their spirit prevail in scout life. The program furnishes a combination of knowledge and ideals. The methods of scouting impart discipline. The practice begets desire and develops ability to come up to standards. The attractions of scouting are compelling to the boys through their own choice and willingness to do and be. It respects the dignity of the boy's personality, and has due regard for what he may become.

Scout methods have been experimented with and have proved themselves capable of affording wholesome activities of body, and good citizenship.

Scouting is carried on through a series of activities which require the boy to exercise his powers of observing, reflecting, planning, trying out, valuing, recording and reaching conclusions. The externals such as uniform, signs, flags, etc., appeal to the boys' love of the dramatic, the mystic and the ceremonial. They help to preserve a sense of dignity in the boy himself, and that nourishes a proper spirit of respect for and deference to others. While wearing the uniform the boy feels set apart for a time for a purpose believed by himself to be good and ennobling.

Among the subjects and activities included in the program are the observation and interpretation of the meaning of signs such as tracks made by animals or records caused by nature, first aid, healthful exercises, map-reading and map-making, life in the open, signalling, tying knots, building fires, cooking campers' food, identifying trees, flowers and other plants, identifying animals, including birds and insects—generally playing the game of scouting as well as looking on.

Yarns for boy scouts, founded on the doings and sayings of men of outstanding worth from what they have done, bring before the minds of the boy in a clearer way the objective of good character and fine conduct. It is thus that the fine spirit of honor and chivalry is made to glow in the hearts of boys, the magnetism of noble char-

acter awakens and moves the responsive seed in the boy's best self. Of the scoutmaster it may be said: "He speaks to them by parables." Story telling by the boys themselves forms a not important part of their training and development.

There are badges to be won by earnest and sustained study. The range of subjects and qualifications is wide enough to meet the natural tastes, aptitudes and longings of boys when they are still in a measure living in a land of dreams where imagination is a strong factor to be reckoned with. Out of the seventy odd authorized proficiency badges I mention only a few as illustrative of the others: ambulance, airman, artist, bookkeeper, blacksmith, boatman, camping, carpenter, fisherman, handyman, horseman, marksman, mason, musician, pathfinder, printer, rescuer, swimmer, tailor, telegraphist, watchman. To earn any of these badges a scout must apply himself in a manner which brings into play self-discipline to reach standards which he understands. This is a form of self-education which has immediate and permanent values. Besides the scout educates himself by helping to educate another. He must prepare a tenderfoot to pass his tests. In all this the program and methods are a happy combination of knowledge, skill and ideals. The scout is helpful to organize his own methods of behaviour—a great advantage to character and physical health. Good manners are cultivated not only by precept but by actual practice in scout meetings, scout games, scout studies, scout work of all kinds.

Scouting games occupy an important place in the program. The games are not merely forms of amusement as pastimes but they are games through which the boys play themselves into ability. Without making even a summary of the general games, there are camping games, stalking games, tracking games, indoor games, cyclist's games, seaman games, first aid games and games for strength and display. No one doubts the value of the contribution which games make to civilization and development of character. Abundant physical play is desirable for all forms of growth and indispensable to the best and highest forms of that

growth—physical, moral, emotional and intellectual. The feature of scouting is that everybody plays the game. A feature of modern sports which needs to be corrected is that a few professionals play the game and the bulk of the people look on. The frequent stirring of the emotions by watching play without participation is believed to be deteriorating. Scout methods and scout training are directed so that the boys will get the best out of a good thing and check their own inclinations to abuse it.

'Place of Scouting in Boys' Life

All thoughtful men recognize in some measure the need for something more to be done for boys. A few men more thoughtful than others have tried to meet the need of scouting. What a happy assurance of greatness for our country it would be if the men and women would take ten minutes a day to sit down and think what good character is—how much of it the boys they know have—how much of it they need—and how the full possession of it may be brought about in them all. The three great agencies which influence and help to mold the character are the home, the school and the church. Scouting is not intended to displace or replace any of these. It comes to complement their work and round it out. It tries to do for the boy, and provide opportunity for the boy to do for himself, what these have not, so far, been able to accomplish. There are only about 1,000 school hours in the year. The average boy is awake, wide awake and watchful for about 4,475 other hours a year. The scout movement plans that the boy shall occupy himself and enjoy himself in useful activities to the fullest extent in some of these hours. We all know the old adage: "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." We admit that prevention is better than cure. Scouting is preventative as well as positive and constructive. In modern life, children in towns particularly, share less and less in doing the things which occupy their parents and elders. They have thus less chance of participating in wholesome daily work in which they want to share, and which in the main has been the means whereby the race has developed its abilities, qualities and character. In the past the participation of children in the arts of daily life has been an important element in making wholesome men and women. The daily task, the common round, have been important factors in the development and maintenance of sturdy moral qualities. The boys' avenues of intake are all open and active. He seeks to keep the avenues of outlet flowing full. It is important that the content of the stream going in shall be such as to let the stream flowing out be what we want, and that the flow both ways shall result in a better boy. Practice in close observation, as required by scouting, leads to practice in thinking. Practice in thinking towards ends that are good and are desired, results in skill in thinking and skill in doing controlled by a will which then wishes and decides to do the right thing. It is a truism to say that education is far more than schooling and that education is the chief, if not the sole, means for affecting changes in human behaviour and character. Scout practice brings to the boy some of the fruits of education through the development of intelligence, practical ability, co-operating good will and high standards of conduct and character. Living ideals, and human ideals leading and reaching towards their attainment and goal of education.

The greatest foes of good citizenship are ignorance and indolence; its greatest hope is education. In the development of the modern state, as in the development of citizenship, two principles seek expression and strive for mastery. One may be called the principle of obedience, and the other that of independence. The former calls for the submission of the will and the latter for the assertion of the will. Training in youth through the scout program calls for well-balanced develop-

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Lloydminster Shipping Livestock

FOR some time the principle of eliminating the middleman has been growing in favor among producers and consumers. But the middleman doesn't want to be eliminated; he believes it to be a sort of commercial injustice to lessen the tax he levies on the farmer's toil, and occasionally he "cuts up rough" and believes it with his hands. In 1914 some Lloydminster farmers decided that they could add to the price of their produce and subtract from the price of their purchases by co-operative buying and selling. This story will indicate what measure of success has attended their efforts and the courage which has been necessary to succeed in the face of the middleman's vigorous objection.

Not so many months ago a certain farmer whom we will call Jones, trailed down 21 fat cattle from the north Saskatchewan valley. A little arithmetic had convinced him that he and his like were furnishing comfortable livings to a horde of cattle dealers whose services could be easily dispensed with, so he determined to take his stock to Winnipeg. Now, buyers are active in Lloydminster, and competition is keen, but Jones held out against flattery and bribes—the strongest ginger beer had not enough kick, nor the most gracious dealer kind enough smiles to swerve him from his fixed intention. The Co-operative Society were shipping on the day that Jones arrived, so he let three of his bunch go in their shipment. Perhaps a shrewd man would have done this to provide a check on the comparative methods of shipping. But Jones gave another reason, and we believe him even if there are thousands who wouldn't.

No man's first shipment of livestock ever went smoothly, and Jones' was no exception. When the train pulled out his car was not yet loaded. True enough he had spent a deal of the morning talking with disappointed buyers, and empty cars around the stock yards had an exasperating habit of blocking his share of the track, but no one will say that obstacles were put in the new shipper's way. Troubles multiplied fast, and dealers represented to Jones how much worse a green man would fare at the Winnipeg Stock Yards. In a short time the dealers stampeded him, and in his distress he appealed to the man in whom he had most confidence, by reason of previous livestock sales, the manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, telling him the price offered by the local men. The reply was, "Don't let them scare you—if you are afraid to work alone, I will ship them co-operatively for you, if you are determined to sell, I will offer you more without looking at your cattle." But by this time Jones had reached that degree of trepidation that the last looked like the best bet to him and he let his steers go to the Co-operative Association for \$160 more than the dealers had offered.

Within three days the countryside knew that the farmers' association had been let down to the extent of \$160 by the recklessness of the manager, who had over-bid that much more than the car could possibly sell for at the stock yards. The middlemen who were being eliminated were objecting, and the sympathy they were able to excite gained credence for that story. By the time it became generally circulated, Winnipeg market returns came in showing that the co-operative society had realized a profit of \$380 after outbidding the local dealers by \$160.

Add together these sums and the resulting \$540 on one car load represents fairly well the percentage profit which local dealers were making before the farmers

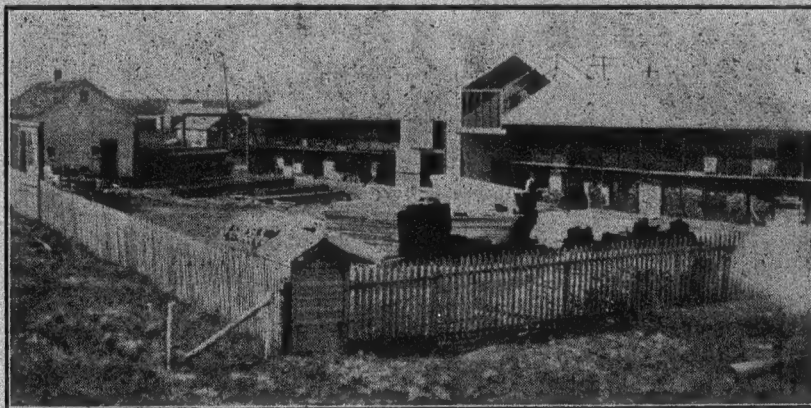
Piloting a Farmers' Enterprise Through Shallows and Obstructions—By P. M. Abel

went into the livestock shipping business on their own account. In 1918 there were still 15 stock buyers working out of Lloydminster, but the Co-operative Association had grown to such proportions that it handled 175 cars or \$300,000 worth of business, more than double the amount all the opposition combined were able to do.

Five Years' Growth

The progress of this organization reads like a romance, a romance full of dramatic incidents, heavy villains and faithless suitors. The growth since its

Dealers have lost their hold in spite of the fact that they travel about the countryside soliciting business and advancing credit on animals while yet in pasture. The Co-operative Association gets the bulk of the entire business without solicitation, and without the distribution of favors, simply because the lesson has been deeply ingrained that co-operative shipping pays best, first because of a bigger initial price for the animals, and second because of a participating profit at the end of the year.



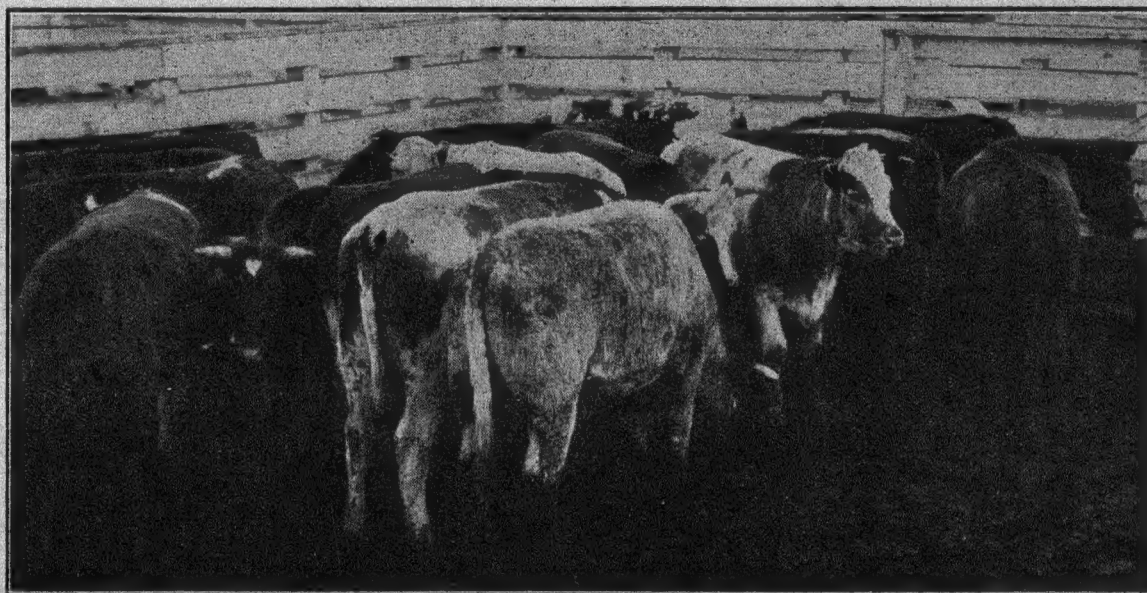
Lumber Yard of the Lloydminster Farmers' Co-operative Association.

inception is well expressed in terms of gross turnover:

1914	\$ 6,700
1915	83,000
1916	125,000
1917	247,000
1918	377,000

This has been realized in spite of the most disheartening loyalty from within, and the most stubborn opposition from without. It is almost inconceivable that men pledged by reason and promise to support their own organization will obtain from it the loan of feed and then when the animals are fattened turn them over to competing buyers who were engaged in a short-lived campaign of cut-throat buying.

In 1914, farmers were so ignorant of shipping and handling expenses that dealers could dictate any spread they wished between Winnipeg and Lloydminster prices. The publicity for which the farmers' organization is responsible, now keeps the spread down close to actual expenses, so that even on business which escapes the association, the farmer does not pay the heavy toll which was formerly exacted of him.



A Car Load of Beef Bound for St. Paul.

	Per cent.
Society charge	2
Insurance in transit	1
Packers' insurance	1
	3

1,000-pound steer at 12 cents	
Flat rate	\$3.60
Freight	5.00
Per cent. charge	3.60
Total	\$12.20

Let us explain some of these items. Owing to a recent raise in rates which has been allowed, Winnipeg commission men now charge \$17 for selling each car load that goes through their hands. This must be divided between the 18-22 animals which go to make up that car. The 25 cents charge for yardage is levied by the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg, and is, therefore, simply passed along to the shipper. The 75 cent charge labelled handling, has been arrived at by averaging the expenses for many cars. It includes exchange, office expenses, labor and attendance in transit. Very often no charge for attendance is incurred, as men anxious to go to Winnipeg are glad enough of the job to save fare. When the society has to dip down for \$20 to hire a man it loses on this flat charge. At the time of writing, the association is paying \$30 a ton for hay used in transit. This is the largest item on the list and when forage prices return to normal, the charge per head will be substantially reduced. Brand and health inspection charges are included also in this. The fairness of the flat rate on all these items is at once apparent, as a canner cow eats the same amount, occupies as much space in a car, and requires as much attention as a prime steer.

The freight charge of 50 cents per hundred is based on the railroad charge of 46 cents per hundred on minimum cars of 20,000 pounds. It is not always possible to make up this weight, and as it is cheaper to ship than to hold animals, the freight rate charged to shippers has to be raised a trifle to even up the light shipments. This charge per hundred pounds then, like the flat rate per head, does not result in any profit to the association.

An Insurance Wrinkle

The most novel feature in all the bill is the one-half per cent. insurance charge, which is made by the local association. Other shippers usually give this business to the old line insurance companies, but the protection offered by the farmers' company is much greater. Insurance companies only accept risk when the cattle are safely loaded, and will not pay claims on any cattle which are able to walk out of cars at their destination. The Lloydminster Co-operative Association carries the risk from the time the cattle are in their custody until the deal with the packer is closed; they not only pay on losses incurred in transit but claims arising out of loss in the local cattle pens, in loading and unloading, and in the Winnipeg yards. Many claims have been paid, but nevertheless the society has been able to build up a reserve of \$3,000 within five years.

The item of one-half per cent. labelled packers' insurance is never handed out to any shipper. Packers retain this from the purchase price to pay for the losses they incur through the condemnation of animals as unfit for consumption by the Dominion veterinary authorities.

The Co-operative retains two per cent. of the value of the animal for its fee, but so far this has been returned to the shipper at the end of the year as part

Continued on Page 30

Since 1858

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"Canada's Standard"

"The Tobacco
with a heart"

NOV				DEC				JAN				FEB			
SUN	2	9	16	SUN	7	14	21	SUN	4	11	18	SUN	1	8	15
MON	3	10	17	MON	1	8	15	MON	5	12	19	MON	2	9	16
TUE	4	11	18	TUE	2	9	16	TUE	6	13	20	TUE	3	10	17
WED	5	12	19	WED	3	10	17	WED	7	14	21	WED	4	11	18
THU	6	13	20	THU	4	11	18	THU	1	8	15	THU	5	12	19
FRI	7	14	21	FRI	5	12	19	FRI	2	9	16	FRI	6	13	20
SAT	1	8	15	SAT	6	13	20	SAT	3	10	17	SAT	7	14	21

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Who's Who in Ontario

E. C. Drury Leads U.F.O.-Labor Group—Something About the U.F.O. Members-Elect

E. C. DRURY is to be the nextinent as a farmer leader, and premier of Ontario, succeeding the Farmers' Association of Sir William Hearst. He was Ontario before the Laurier tariff committee the unanimous choice of the mission that year. He was master of United Farmers of Ontario and the Grange for years. In 1909 he the Labor representatives in the newattended the Saskatchewan convention legislature at a joint conference at their Prince Albert. His address on that U.F.O. headquarters this afternoon occasion created a fine impression. He After the meeting Mr. Drury said that is well known to the leaders of the the new government was practically farmers' movement in the west. In completed, that all the portfolios had 1910 he became the first secretary of been allocated, and that the govern-the Canadian Council of Agriculture. ment would be ready on short notice He was an active advocate of reciprocity in the general

to take over the reins from Sir William Hearst and his ministers. Mr. Drury said he was going home tomorrow, to await the call to return to Toronto to accept from the lieutenant-governor the responsibilities of the premiership. He intimated that this would probably take place in a very short time, as he understood Sir William Hearst had been merely waiting for information as to whom he should suggest to the lieutenant-governor as his successor before vacating.

All Retired for Drury

Ten other names of United Farmers were mentioned at the conference as candidates for the U.F.O. leadership, and premiership, including that of J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O., and one of its founders.

Following are the names of the others proposed: Peter Smith, North Perth; Andrew Hicks, South Huron; R. H. Grant, Carleton; Beniah Bowman, Manitoulin; R. W. E. Burnaby, Richmond; Manning Doherty, Peel; Joseph Gridland South Norfolk; W. I. Johnston, South Lanark; Earl Biggar, Brantford. All except Messrs. Burnaby and Biggar are members of the legislature. It is stated that no vote was taken, and that the gentlemen named retired in favor of Mr. Drury.

As an evidence of the unanimity on the choice of Mr. Drury as leader, the Canadian Press was handed a resolution that was moved by P. Heenan, Labor member-elect for Kenora, and seconded by R. A. Hughes, Toronto, treasurer of the Independent Labor Party, the resolution being expressive of hearty endorsement of Mr. Drury as "leader of the Farmer-Labor party."

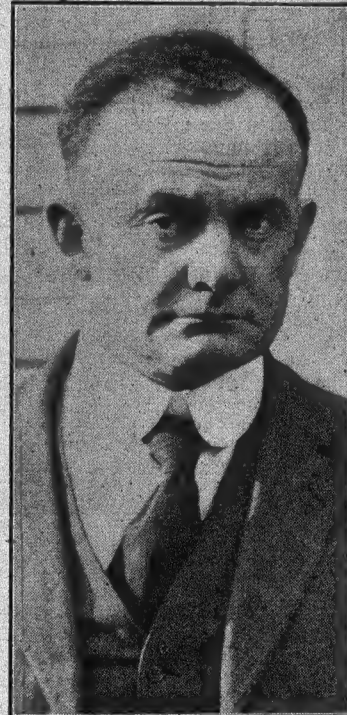
Has Choice of Seats

Asked as to where he would look for a seat after being called by the lieutenant-governor to form a government, Mr. Drury said he had an offer from Centre Simcoe and from a riding "in south-west Ontario." He said he had not decided which he would accept, but naturally he would prefer a riding in Simcoe, his home county.

A Real Farmer

Ernest Charles Drury, leader of the United Farmers of Ontario, and the coming premier of the province of Ontario, was born at Crown Hill, Simcoe county, January 22, 1878. He is a son of the late Hon. Charles Drury, Ontario's first minister of agriculture, in the year 1888, who immediately preceded Hon. John Dryden, in that office. He is a thoroughly-representative farmer and comes of a long line of farmers, his great-grandfather having come from the Old Country and settled in Simcoe county a hundred years ago.

E. C. Drury works a farm of 250 acres in Simcoe county, near Barrie, this being the old homestead. The premier-elect graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1900. In 1905 he first became prom-



E. C. Drury, Ontario's Next Premier.

ity in the general elections of 1911, and supported the Liberal party on this policy.

Mr. Drury was one of the organizers of the United Farmers of Ontario in 1913, along with Secretary J. J. Morrison, W. C. Good and Col. Fraser. He was the first president of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, and is still a director of the company.

Mr. Drury has a wife and five children, his eldest child being 13 years of age.

The U.F.O. Members-Elect

H. C. Nixon, Brant North—Graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College, and a life-long farmer, formerly a Conservative and well known as an institute speaker.

W. H. Fenton, Bruce South—Returned soldier who has spent all his life on the farm, formerly a Conservative.

G. Ruttle, Bruce West—Formerly a Conservative.

R. H. Grant, Carleton—Formerly a Conservative and a well-known farmer.

T. K. Slack, Dufferin—Clerk of the Township of Melancthon, formerly a Liberal and a good speaker. He ran in the riding of John Best, the bitter opponent of the U.F.O.

W. Casselman, Dundas—Nominated at a late date. Formerly a Liberal.

S. S. Staples, Durham East—Well known as a progressive farmer. Twenty-seven years of age, and a prominent horse breeder.

M. McVicar, Elgin East—Formerly a Liberal and one of the best farmers in his district.

P. G. Cameron, Elgin West—Formerly a Liberal and well-known farmer.

A. S. Tisdelle, Essex, N.—A farmer all his life and once a Liberal.

Milton Fox, Essex, S.—A Conservative and ex-warden of the county.

D. A. Ross, Glengarry—Graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College and former reeve of his township. He holds a good record as a farmer and was formerly a Liberal.

Lt.-Col. Carmichael, Grey County—Served overseas three years and was again between the plow-handles three days after his return. He is unmarried and is an independent with Liberal leanings.

J. G. Lethbridge, Middlesex West—Never held public office. Master of the Dominion Grange. Formerly a Liberal.

G. E. Sewell, Norfolk North—Formerly Liberal.

J. Gridland, Norfolk South—Reeve of his township. A Presbyterian and formerly a Liberal.

J. W. Widdifield, Ontario North—One of the two U.F.O. men returned. A graduate of the Guelph Agricultural College and a Methodist.

A. T. Walker, Oxford South—Quaker descent, and a member of the Friends. Formerly Liberal.

J. M. Webster, Lambton West—A typical farmer, formerly a Liberal.

H. McCreary, Lanark North—Formerly a prominent Conservative and an excellent farmer.

W. I. Johnston, Lanark, South—A farmer all his life, and thought to have the Conservative tendencies.

Beniah Bowman, Manitoulin—Very independent. One of the two farmer representatives of the last legislature.

J. W. Freeborn, Middlesex East—Formerly Liberal. Reeve of his township. A returned man.

J. C. Brown, Middlesex North—Presbyterian. Formerly Conservative. On farm all his life. Lives in West Williams.

G. M. Leeson, Grey South—A doctor, with 15 years of farm experience. A Conservative formerly.

W. Stringer, Haldimand—Formerly of Liberal tendencies. He has never held public office.

J. F. Ford, Halton—Reeve of township of Trafalgar. A Conservative with independent tendencies.

H. K. Denys, Hastings East—Well known as a judge of Holstein cattle for years. A Conservative and one of the best farmers in Hastings.

J. B. Clark, Kent East—A Conservative formerly, and a councilman.

L. W. Oakes, Lambton East—Formerly Liberal, and a hard worker for the U.F.O.

Peter Smith, Perth South—Before going on the farm he was a school teacher. A Presbyterian, formerly Liberal, and present clerk of his municipality.

E. N. McDonald, Peterboro East—Before going out west, Liberal. He returned thoroughly independent.

R. M. Warren, Renfrew N.—Formerly a Conservative. Prominent Orangeman. Thirty-two years of age. A Methodist and a farmer all his life.

John Carty, Renfrew S.—Roman Catholic in religion. Formerly a Conservative, and a young man.

H. G. Murdock, Simcoe Centre—Graduate of O.A.C. Formerly a Liberal. Edgar Evans, Simcoe South—Township clerk. Formerly Conservative. Anglican.

Rev. Watson, Victoria South—Baptist minister. Raised on the farm and an authority on rural problems. Good speaker.

F. G. Sandy, Victoria S.—Conservative. Director of U.F.O. Sent out west as a delegate on church union.

A. Hellyer, Wellington East—Baptist in religion. Formerly Liberal. Township clerk.

Robert McArthur, Wellington East—ex-Warden of county, president of Peel and Maryboro Mutual Insurance Co.

F. C. Biggs, Wentworth N.—Formerly Liberal. Warden of county. In council for five years. Owns 400-acre farm.

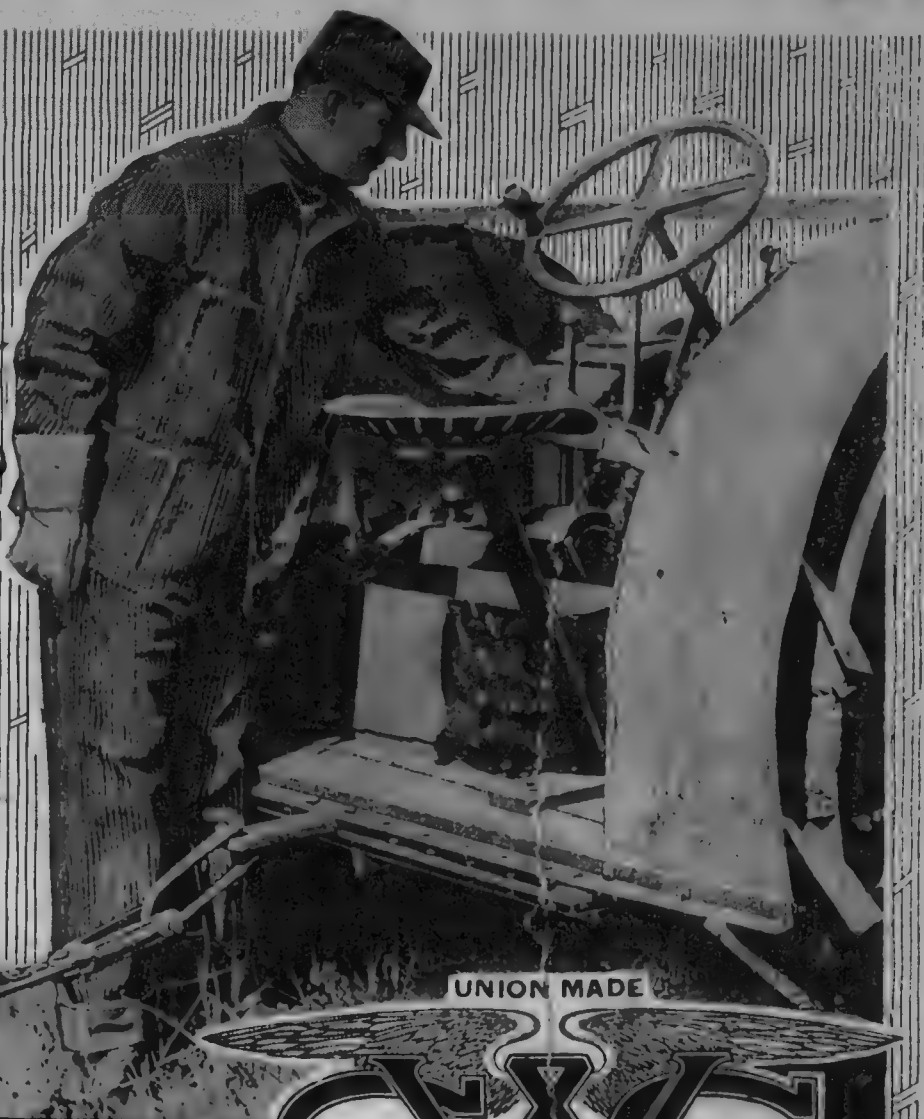
W. A. Crockett, Wentworth S.—Formerly Conservative. Reeve of Burton township.

Company Joins Union

Some months ago the United Grain Growers Limited, the great marketing and distributive institution of the organized Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, expressed its appreciation of the work and objects of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and, while it felt no material results could accrue to it from the connection, expressed its desire to be associated with the union in the development of the co-operative movement in Canada.

Considerable correspondence has taken place between the two organizations on the subject of affiliation, and, as a result thereof, the usual application has been submitted by the United Grain Growers Limited, with copy of their charter and by-laws. As that institution is conducted on the principle of one member one vote, and is organized for mutual service instead of for profit on capital, the general secretary has, in conformity with the rules of the union, provisionally admitted the same. It may be said that surplus revenues are not distributed on the Rochdale plan, but are, in part, retained for financially entrenching the institution, and, in part, for the general advantage of the organized farmers of the country. It might here be mentioned that the Rochdale plan as to division of surplus revenues is not an essential feature of true co-operation, although more generally and successfully practiced in English-speaking countries. Any genuine type of co-operative society is eligible for admission.—The Canadian Co-operator.

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substitute



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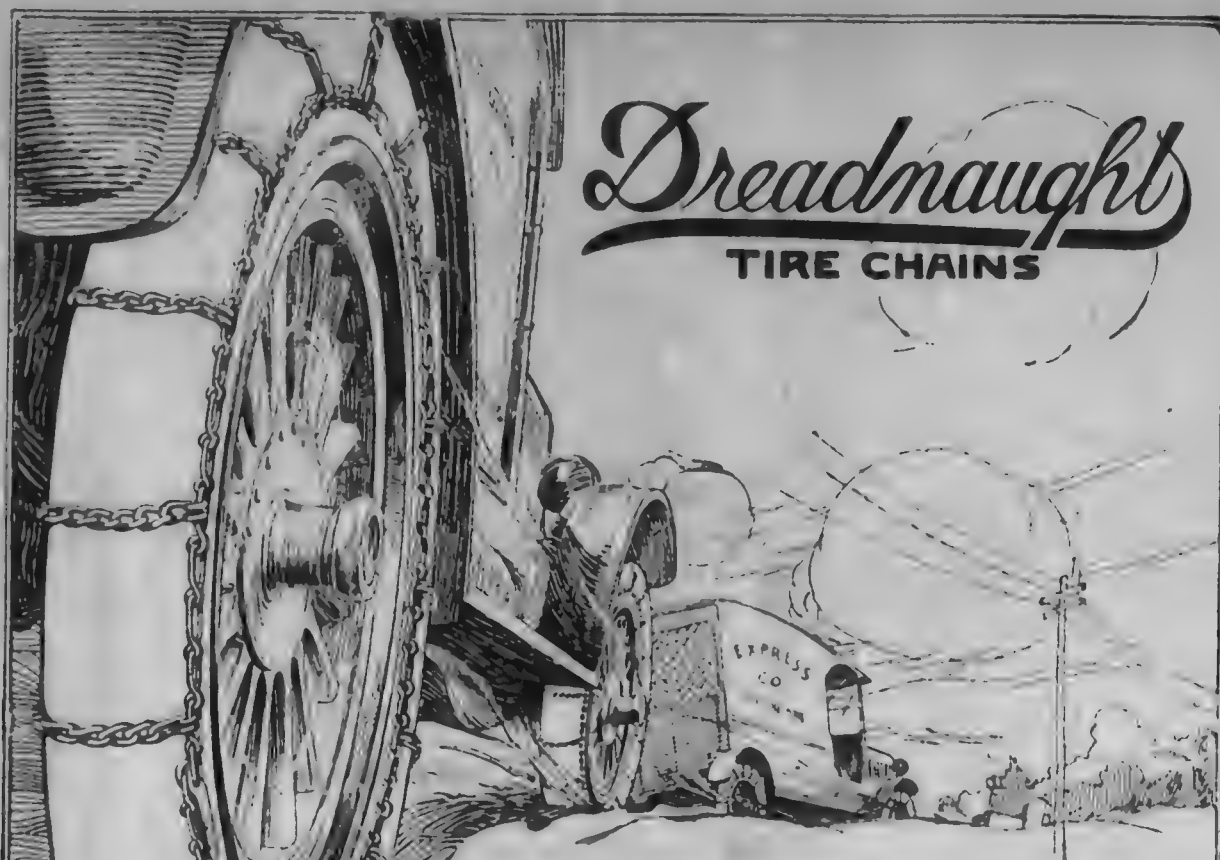
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New Farmer Members

*Elected to the Federal House in
the By-elections*

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK



Thos. W. Caldwell, M.P.
President of the United Farmers of New
Brunswick and their candidate in Carleton-
Victoria. He was elected over his opponent,
Col. Melville, Unionist, by a majority of over
8,500. Melville lost his deposit. Carleton-
Victoria was formerly represented by Hon.
Frank Carvell.

FROM SASKATCHEWAN

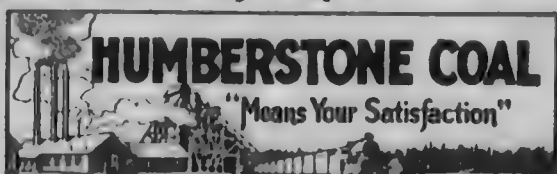


O. B. Gould, M.P.
Farmer's candidate in Assiniboia. Mr. Gould
secured a majority of approximately 4,900
over W. B. Motherwell, Liberal, who lost his
deposit.

FROM ONTARIO



Wilfred Kennedy, M.P.
United Farmers of Ontario candidate in Glen
garry-Stormont, who defeated Brig.-Gen. C.
L. Hirvey, Independent Conservative, by
about 2,000 votes.



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Not Class Selfishness

*But for Justice to All Classes of
Canadians with Special
Privilege to None*

THE Ottawa Citizen says in an editorial: E. C. Drury's address before the conference of the United Farmers' of Ontario, in Toronto last Wednesday, should help to put an end to the talk about the United Farmers' movement being based on class selfishness. Some of the very critics who seek to discredit the new movement in this way are themselves largely responsible for backward political conditions, which seem to have impelled agricultural and industrial workers to organize for political action. There possibly would have been no farmers' political party in Ontario, nor labor party, but for the fact that on economic and fiscal issues it had become almost impossible to distinguish the old Liberal party from the old Conservatives, and that the leadership of the Liberal party had become apparently more reactionary than the Conservative administration.

Mr. Drury answered the old party critics squarely when, in accepting the leadership unanimously offered to him by the United Farmers' conference, he said:—

"It is true we may be lacking in experience, but the situation is not one which calls for the fine arts of the politician. It is true that in a sense we represent the farming community, and in all truth, that section of the people has been in great need for many years of a greater voice in the legislatures of the province and of the country, a voice which it is our duty adequately to supply. But in a very real sense we represent not alone the 40 per cent of the people who are on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes, the people who are desirous of good government of stability, efficiency and economy, and of the fair and equal enforcement of law."

One of the first acts of the new government, promised by Mr. Drury, will be to carry out the mandate of the people of the province on prohibition, as expressed in the referendum vote. During the election, the United Farmer candidates stood definitely for prohibition. They should have the support of every temperance citizen in the province, irrespective of party, in enforcing the law.

The farmers' platform contains no plank to confer special privileges upon agricultural interests, or upon any special group of interests. The policy of the United Farmers of Ontario, as expressed in their political platform, is rather to relieve the whole people of some of the burdens of special privilege that seem to have been fastened upon this province in the past. Whatever the legislative program of the new government may be, Mr. Drury stated that it must be based on certain broad principles, opposed to special privilege, and in accordance with justice and fair-play: "We must stand for no class legislation of whatever kind."

When Mr. Drury is called upon to assume the responsibilities of the premiership of Ontario, this policy of fairness should win for him the support of every constructive force in the community. He says:—

"Our success, therefore, depends, not on political manoeuvring, but on the breadth and fairness of our policy, and on our adherence to the high ideals of democracy and public service which have made this movement a vital thing in the life of the nation. May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and broaden till it shall become, not merely a farmers' party, but in a very real sense a people's party."

Ontario has taken the lead in Canada towards the People's party, as Mr. Drury has expressed it. The People's party can be sufficiently broad to include all the people, city, town and country people, who, by their labor, whether mental or manual, contribute to the common good. The country is ready for it.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 7

capacity as members of the society they themselves are incurring risk; and the diligence and attention to business which a salary might not promote is thoroughly effected by the fear of loss. The members are also far more likely to strain every nerve to pay money to their society than to a money lender. A man will hesitate longer before bringing a loss upon his neighbors, who may be as poor as himself, than he will when the default of payment merely lessens the profits of a usurer or a large banking institution, for besides legal proceedings he has more to fear from public opinion.

The precautions which unlimited



Grading and Packing the Eggs.

The manager, John Carey, is seen standing by the wall.

liability make necessary are reflected in the rules of the Ballyragget and similar banks. Not only must loans be for a purpose approved by the committee, but the borrower must furnish two approved sureties, and one borrower cannot become surety for another unless the committee is unanimous that it is safe to allow him to do so.

The Benefits Reaped

The experience of the Ballyragget Agricultural Bank has fully justified the hopes of its founders. Its members have never lost a cent, and the institution enjoys the confidence of the community in which it is situated. It has encouraged thrift and the fact that it has £3,000 of deposits is an indication that the habit of saving has been learned by the small farmers and laborers of the district. It has provided those who need money with cheap credit, and has assisted a great many of its members to make their farms more profitable by the purchase of stock, and by obtaining their supplies at cash instead of credit prices. Perhaps the most valuable service the bank has performed, however, is to show its members when it is good business to borrow and when it is not.

Next in seniority of the co-operative enterprises of Ballyragget, is the North Kilkenny Co-operative Poultry Society Limited, formed in 1905. The business of this society is the marketing of eggs and poultry and the sale to members of agricultural requirements, such as farm and garden seeds and fertilizers. The poultry society is organized with shares of £1 each, a first payment of two shillings and sixpence being sufficient to admit a member. The society has 400 members and the district which it serves extends for ten miles on every side of Ballyragget.

Bank at the Gate

Eggs and poultry are collected from the farmers, four horse-drawn cars and one automobile being used for this purpose. Each car has its regular routes which it covers twice weekly, and poultry keepers who live on the principal roads have only to come to their gates with their eggs and receive cash for them. In some places a cross-roads is named as a collecting point, and at the appointed hour the farmers' wives or daughters from the neighboring by-ways gather to meet the buyer. The average member of the society usually has six or seven dozen eggs at each visit of the buyer, and some with large flocks have as many as 30 or 40 dozen to dispose of twice weekly. The average output of the society last summer was about 10,800 dozen eggs per week, and the smallest week's output last winter was 3,000 dozen.

High Prices for Eggs

Collected twice a week, the eggs are seldom more than three or four days

old when received at the society's yard. Arriving each evening they are graded and packed next day, and the following day they are on the train bound for the big towns of England. They are sold f.o.b. Ballyragget, to regular customers, in large quantities, and after paying all expenses of collecting, handling and packing, the society is able to pay the producers only twopence (four cents) per dozen below the price received. On the day the writer was at Ballyragget, two-shillings-and-three-pence per dozen was being paid to the farmers in cash at their own gates, the price of eggs, by retail in England, at the time being from four to five shillings a dozen, or about double the price received by the producer. For a short time last winter the society paid six shillings a dozen for eggs. The lowest price it has ever paid is eightpence a dozen. Before the society was established eggs were sometimes sold as low as fourpence a dozen. While it would be misleading to compare present prices of eggs with those which prevailed before the formation of the society, it is, nevertheless, obvious that the society is instrumental in bringing its members much better prices than they would get by marketing under the old conditions, when eggs were traded at the grocery store or sold to higgles. Naturally, improved prices have encouraged greater production, and poultry keeping has been a steadily increasing source of profit to the people of the district.

Poultry are bought by the society alive, and are killed and dressed at headquarters. Being handled by experts who know the requirements of the trade, the product is of a high quality, and brings good prices on the London market to which practically all of it is shipped.

A Good Balance Sheet

The finances of the poultry society are in a very satisfactory condition, due in a large measure to the business ability of the secretary and manager, John Carey, who has occupied that position for nine years. The last financial report to December 31, 1918, shows share capital paid up £338 15s 3d, and a reserve fund of £1,598 13s 11d, with £782 18s 4d of profit available for disposal. It is not the practice of the society to pay cash dividends, and the bulk of the profits have been added to the reserve fund each year to provide working capital. From the profits of 1918, amounting to £774 8s 10d, a bonus of five shillings was credited to the members on each share. The total turnover for the year 1918 was £59,550 6s 6d, an increase of £33,082 4s 11d, over 1917.



An Irishman's Pigs.

These pigs were purchased with money borrowed from the Ballyragget Agricultural Bank.

From the perusal of these figures it will be apparent that this society is open to the criticism that it is not in the strict sense a co-operative institution. That is to say, it does not distribute its profits among its members in proportion to the business which they do through the society. The officers of the society frankly recognize that the society falls short of this ideal, but as they point out the practical object of the enterprise, namely, the elimination of unnecessary middlemen and of wasteful methods of handling has been achieved with distinct success, and to the profit of the producer. It will be observed too, that though the profits of the North Kilkenny Co-operative Poultry Society Limited, for 1918, were more than double the paid-up capital, the profit was only 1.3 per cent. of the turnover for the year.

NOTE.—A future article will be devoted to a description of the Ballyragget Co-operative Creamery.

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General Manager

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The Moose

All Canada is the natural home of the "King" of Canada's big game, but New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba afford the best moose hunting.

There are two methods followed in moose hunting—"calling" and "still hunting." During the rutting season the first method is the one usually followed, but there is more satisfaction in tracking. Absolute silence is the one great essential in still hunting and stalking must be done "up wind."

The tracks of a bull moose can be readily distinguished from those of the cow. The former are rounded and blunt—the cow's long and pointed.

During the winter, moose gather on the hardwood ridges between cedar and spruce swamps, through which they make beaten lanes. A "yard" sometimes contains twenty to forty animals.

Opinions differ as to the most suitable cartridge for moose hunting. Choose one with shocking power back of it and be sure the big "D" trade-mark is on the box.



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Dominion Cartridge Co.
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Montreal, Canada 28

The Boy Scout Movement

Continued from Page 8

ment of both, and is one means whereby Canada can be made safe for democracy and democracy made safe for the well being of our people. Democracy is avowedly founded on the recognition of equality, and yet in no form of government is leadership so essential. The Boy Scout has early practice in democracy. He recognizes equality and develops leadership. The leader becomes such by proving his natural fitness. He is accepted as such by common consent of his associates. Civilization itself and citizenship are still in the making. They are the goal of the path of the just—a shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Its coming may be hastened. We can all help. Progress may be made by improvement in the organization, in the laws, the institutions, the practices, but, perhaps, the greatest advance may be made by the development of the strength, skill, will and spirit, in a word, the character of the people. Most of all can be done for and through the boys. The flower of fine citizenship is social service in person. The scout learns the art by doing his good turn daily.

Organization

During the first few years of scouting in Canada, it was carried on under the direct supervision of the headquarters in London. In 1914 an act of parliament was passed incorporating the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association, to promote and carry out in Canada the objects of the Boy Scouts' Association. These are set forth in general terms in the Act of Incorporation. His excellency the governor-general is the chief scout for Canada, and also chairman of the Canadian General Council and the executive committee. Other officers are the Dominion commissioner, who is elected on the nomination of the chief scout for Canada; the honorary Dominion secretary, the honorary treasurer and the honorary council.

The executive committee, with headquarters at Ottawa, has general charge of the work in Canada between the meetings of the general council. Provincial scout councils are established for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Boy Scout movement in each province. Local associations are desired in all localities where Boy Scout Troops or Packs of Wolf Cubs are organized. The local association supervises and encourages the movement within its area.

For the executive work of the association there are provincial commissioners, district commissioners, district scoutmasters, scoutmasters and assistant scoutmasters. The whole scheme of organization is fully set forth in the handbook for Canada of the Boy Scouts' Association. Generally speaking, the form of organization is that of rather loose voluntary association, in free but guided comradeship towards the accomplishment of the end sought—the instructing of boys of all classes in the principles of discipline, loyalty and good citizenship.

Liability of French Reservist

Q.—A young Frenchman called to arms in 1914, did not answer the call. Can the French government prosecute such a man if he is residing in Canada? If so for a reason could he advise the French government that he was a soldier in the Canadian army?

A.—A French citizen residing in Canada cannot be prosecuted for failing to answer the call of the French government so long as he resides out of France, but on his return to France his position will be settled by the law of France on this point, which the writer is unable to give. Most countries have accepted in this way the enlistment by a reservist in any of the allied forces as equivalent to answering their country's call. If the question were raised, no doubt the French government would have to be satisfied that you had enlisted and actually been mobilized in the Canadian forces, accepting that as sufficient excuse and releasing you from any liability to answer for desertion, if they treat your action as such.



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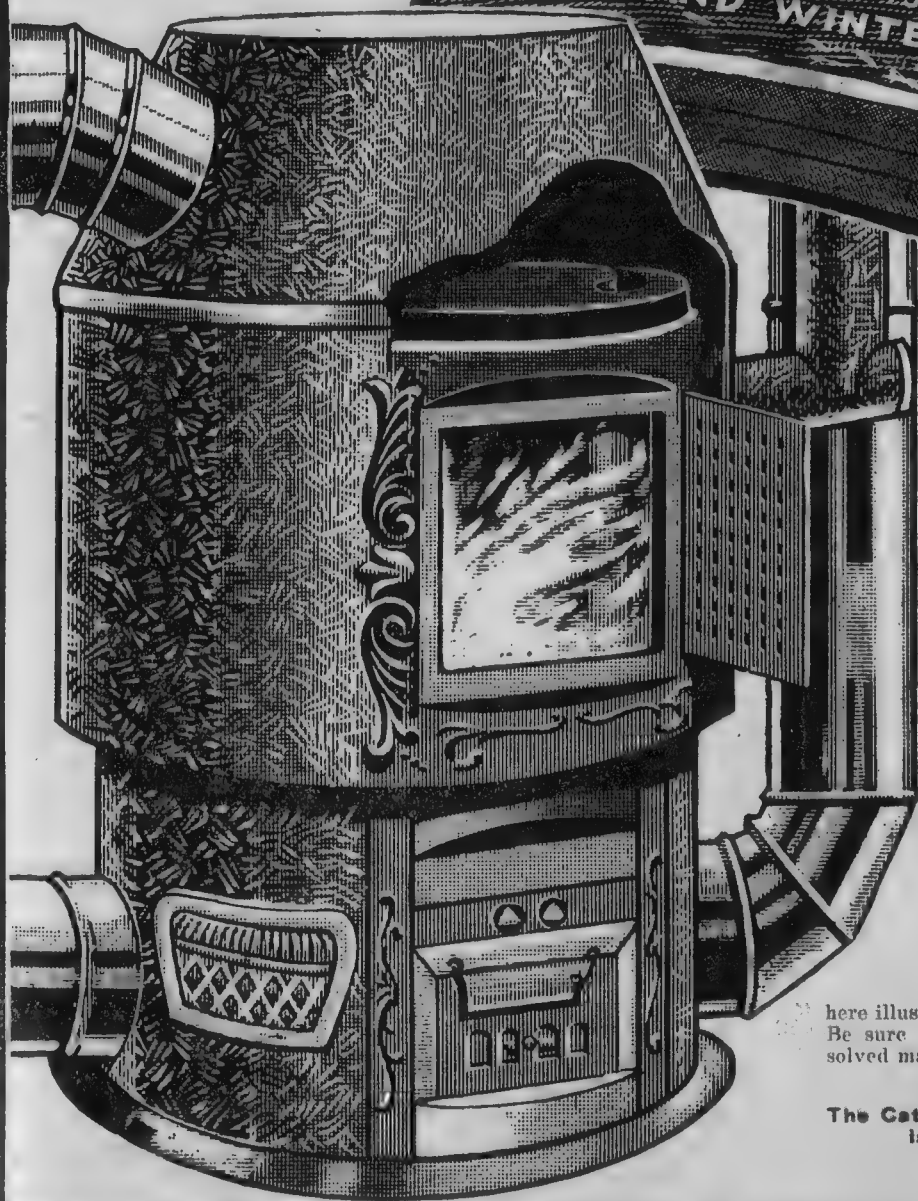
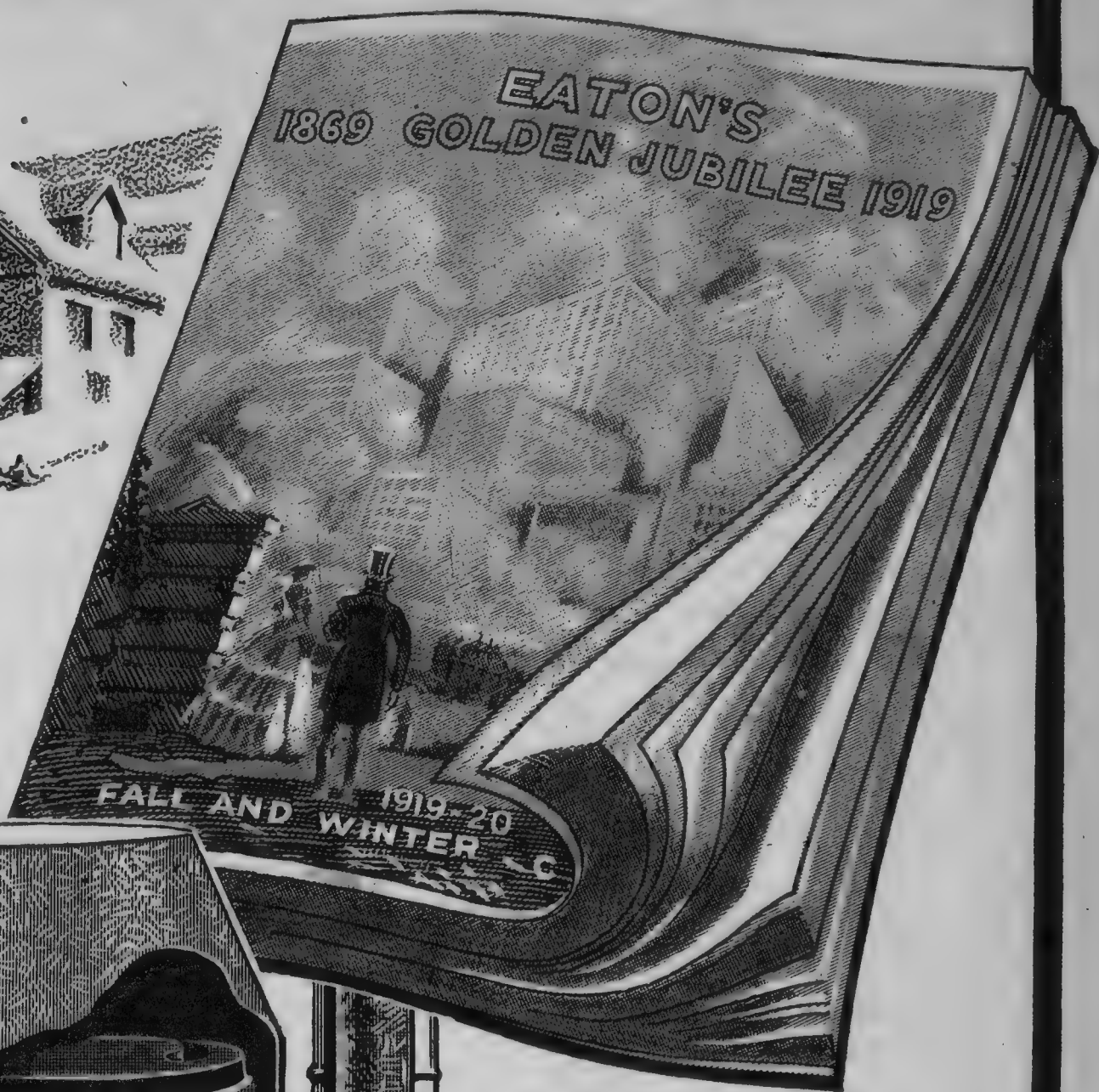
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The Grain Growers' Guide
BOOK DEPARTMENT — WINNIPEG

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THE FAMOUS Red Hot Furnace

here illustrated, is listed on page 557 of the Fall and Winter Catalogue. Be sure and read the full description, as RED HOT Furnaces have solved many heating problems such as might be confronting you today.

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Canada's Railway System

The Government Should Make Use of It in Connection with Public Business

IN his speech in the house at Ottawa, on October 20, Hon. T. A. Crerar took occasion to refer to a remark made by the minister of railways, Hon. J. D. Reid, when he introduced the resolution in connection with the Grand Trunk bill, and to point out the plain duty of the government in making the most in every way of the public-owned railway system and its subsidiary express and telegraph systems. Said Mr. Crerar:—

"There is one other course that should be followed, and that is the stimulation of national pride in our system of railways. In that regard I was somewhat struck by a statement made the other day by the minister of railways in introducing the resolution upon which this bill is founded. Upon that occasion the hon. gentleman spoke as follows:—

"Now, Mr. Chairman, the Canadian Pacific Railway system is a great one. It has done great work for Canada, and the fact of the government owning and operating a system equal to that of the Canadian Pacific Railway should not in any way allow any influence or advantage to be exercised against the Canadian Pacific Railway."

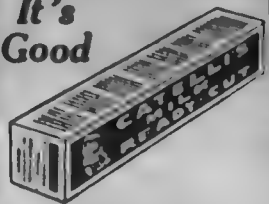
"I quite agree with that observation against the use of any unfair means in respect to the Canadian Pacific Railway; but I submit that it is not unfair for the Canadian people, who have their own national lines to the extent of 20,000 miles, not because they adopted public ownership as a principle but by the very necessity of circumstances, to use all the force of public opinion possible in support of our own national enterprise in this matter. I would offer this suggestion to the government: that they could very well patronize our own telegraph system, if they are not doing it now—they could very well patronize our own express companies, and our own railways, as far as the business of the country is concerned, to the greatest extent possible. I was rather sorry to see that the train that carried His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales across Canada was made up by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. I think it would have been an excellent thing if His Royal Highness had travelled on a train made up by our own national system. I also believe that a larger number of our returned men could have been carried to their homes over our national system of railways than were carried. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has always demonstrated its ability to look after itself, and I have no doubt it will continue to do so. It is well managed and it occupies a strong position. On the other hand, our national railways are starting with a rather severe handicap, and it is the duty of every public-spirited man who desires to see the government system a success to support it in every possible way."

Use for National Service

In the course of the same speech, Mr. Crerar said further:—

"We expect to attract to this country within the next decade a large number of immigrants whom we hope to settle on the land. That statement has been made in this house and it is often discussed in the country. There is need of it. If we are going to overcome the heavy financial burden that this country is now supporting it can only be done by increasing our productive power; and one of the surest means to increase our productive power is by bringing into this country people who are willing to work, who will go upon the land and help to develop our rich natural resources. When the government is carrying on its immigration policy I would suggest that it direct these immigrants as far as possible to lands adjacent to our own railways, with a view of building up business for those railways in the future. We have the lands and if we can get people to settle along our lines of railway we will be creating a potential business

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Good



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Over 100 appetizing, nourishing recipes in our new illustrated book.

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CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.

For deep wells, get Cater's Fig. 750.

"So easy to put in and so easy to repair."

A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock.

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Chicken and Fowl

Highest Market Prices Paid for No. 1
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**Cheapest because
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THE "Eastlake" Round End Stock Tank is very popular. Made of highest quality, heavy galvanized iron; the heavy tubing is firmly locked on and the strong angle iron braces are formed around the tubing. Side seams have double row of rivets. Bottom is turned up inside—the strongest construction known.

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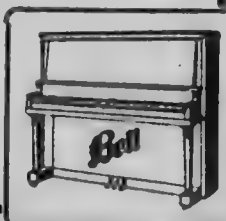
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bring happiness. Perhaps there is someone in your home longing for music, who hears only business, crops, or meals as the social topic. Some piano is a necessity, but only a Bell Piano can bring the perfect tone so essential to lasting musical satisfaction. You can purchase a Bell on convenient terms. May we send you our Catalogue and full particulars?

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

for these roads in the future that will help to get us out of the difficulties that we have to surmount. There is good reason for hoping that a system of national railways can be made a great influence as a unifying power throughout Canada. Reference is frequently made to the character of our country, to its scattered population, the difficulty that exists, for example, in the people of the western provinces understanding the hopes and aspirations of the people of the Maritime provinces and of Quebec. The same is true of the western provinces and of Ontario. Unfortunately, we have not a free interchange of newspapers between these portions of the Dominion. May we not entertain the hope that by means of this system of national railways we can create a national spirit of public pride in them that will have a unifying effect among our people and give them something to be proud of from one end of Canada to the other. It is not an impossibility—it is, in fact, a very possible and practical thing.

Cochrane U.F.A. Victory

Alex. Moore Heads the Poll in

Alberta By-election

ALEX. Moore, candidate of the U.F.A. Political Association in the provincial riding of Cochrane, was elected on Monday, November 3, by a majority of 145 over the Liberal candidate, E. V. Thompson. Owing to the inclement weather, the poll was much lighter than had been anticipated, but the vote was 50 per cent. larger than in 1917.

The contest excited a very great amount of interest throughout the pro-



Alex. Moore

vince, as this was the first real test of strength of the U.F.A. in Alberta since the association decided on political action. Mr. Thompson was supported by Premier Stewart and Cabinet Ministers Mitchell, McLean, Boyle, Marshall, Smith and McKay. Mr. Moore had the support of Mrs. McKinney, H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A.; Mrs. Parby, of the U.F.W.A.; Messrs. McPherson and Johnson and several other prominent members of the U.F.A.

Results by Polls

	Moore.	Thompson.
1. Elba	40	8
2. Crossfield	106	127
3. McNeills	34	11
4. Airdrie	2 Maj.	
5. Mountain	38	19
6. Gallile's	32	28
7. Summit Hill	16	20
8. West Hope	20 Maj.	
9. King's	13	17
10. Atkins	50	14
11. Big Prairie		10 Maj.
12. N.E. 21, 29-5-5	31 Maj.	
13. McKinnell's	23	8
14. West Brook	61	7
15. Morley	16	31
16. Cochrane	161	203
17. Glendale	32	33
18. Bushy Ridge	32	8
19. Jumping Pond	22	40
	720	584

Majority for Moore—145.

President Wood's Statement

After the election the following statement from H. W. Wood, president of

Continued on Page 51

WALTHAM

THE WATCH FOR ALL TIME

Women just love This dainty watch

With all the accuracy for which the name "Waltham" is world-famous, the Waltham Convertible Bracelet Watch has, in addition, an exclusive feature which recommends it to all women.

This feature is the "disappearing eye" located on the case opposite to the stem, which enables the watch to be worn in many different styles.

It can be worn with the bracelet, ribbon, strap, brooch or chain—whichever way Dame Fashion may dictate. And whichever way it is worn, its marvellous accuracy remains the same, because it is especially adjusted for changing positions. Despite its small size and delicacy, it is strong and sturdy. It will give many long years of good service as a watch, while being easily adaptable to all changes of fashion.

Ask your jeweler to show you this and many other famous Waltham models.

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Makers and Distributors of Waltham Products
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Try This
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Don't Pay Big Butcher Bills!

Prove, at my risk that you can butcher a few hogs for your own table—smoke the hams, bacon, sausage—and cut butcher bills in half. Also sell to neighbors at tremendous profit. If satisfied, keep Smoke House. If not pleased, return at my expense. You don't risk a penny. Six months to pay.

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All Steel, fireproof. Costs less than wood, lasts longer. Smoke positively air cooked—can't frazzle out flavor juices. Produces sweeter, milder meat. Portable. Use in basement, kitchen, on porch. Burns sawdust, hard wood or coal. After one year for smokers meat stoppage. Fly and rat proof. Write for FREE Book, Special Agent's order, etc. Address

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7 Weeks Here Make You a Master Mechanic

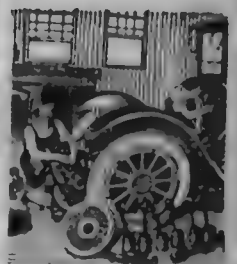
Come here. Learn this big paying business in seven, short, busy weeks. Go out prepared to hold any job or start a business of your own. It's only a step to the fat pay envelope. In my absolutely practical "horse sense" school you learn by doing. You use tools, hot books, actual parts, no charts, no lectures. We don't waste your time and money. Step by step, slowly, surely, you learn every phase of auto, tractor and truck care, repair and operation. Master mechanics at your side to show you how and make it easy to learn. No education or previous experience required. Life Scholarship privileges. (No colored applicants)

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Pronounced by official inspectors one of the best schools in the country. 100 per cent satisfaction graduates.



COAL

Alberta's
Great



Natural
Resource

Scare headlines in the newspapers lead you to think that Canada will suffer on account of the Coal Strike in the United States. *There would be no need to freeze* if the American Miners were on strike all winter. Alberta Coal can more than supply every need for the whole of Western Canada.

Buy Alberta Coal

Keep Your Money in Home Circulation

One of the strongest features of the Victory Loan Campaign is that the money will be spent in Canada. Buy Alberta Coal this winter and follow this same principle in buying your supply of Coal.

Alberta Coal is clean and satisfactory. It must satisfy every fair minded user.



Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch

MIDLAND COAL

The cheapest time to buy coal is during the summer months. MIDLAND COAL can be safely stored in any cellar during the summer without deterioration. Buy during the summer and you will be sure of your fuel supply during winter.

**MIDLAND COLLIERIES
LIMITED**
MIDLANDVALE ALTA.



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Lasts Longer Gives More Heat

DRUMHELLER deep seam Coal is the highest grade coal mined in the Drumheller Valley district. It will store longer without deterioration than any other Domestic Coal.

Drumheller deep seam Coal is sold at the same price as the top seam coal and so dollar for dollar you get far better value when you buy the Drumheller deep seam Coal.

**The Drumheller Land Company
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Maltese Cross Tire-economy implies more than extra mileage. It means more freedom from tire-trouble as well.

Test a Maltese Cross against any other tire. Compare it for endurance and safe performance. It will convince you that we have set a new standard for tire building and tire service.

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Lump

The universal favorite throughout the Western Provinces, mined at Clover Bar, Alberta.

Black Diamond Kitchen Coal for ranges and cook stoves is without a rival.

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Established 1871

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Total Assets 123,872,627

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

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Superintendent of
Western Branches

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For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

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Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA. Established 1864.

With its 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta, 91 Branches in British Columbia, 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

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Of Interest To FARMERS AND RETURNED SOLDIERS

We have for sale the following lands suitable for grain growing, cattle raising, or mixed farming:—

25,000 Acres, within 45 miles and north-east of Winnipeg—the last and only tract of land of good quality in this district suitable for colonization. Price on wholesale basis: Only \$10 per acre, net.

3,500 Acres, between Otterburne and Dufrost, on Emerson Branch; ideal for stock raising, where water easily got; 40 miles south-east of Winnipeg. For quick sale, \$13.50 per acre.

2,520 Acres, with excellent buildings; about two-thirds under cultivation. Beautiful soil; close to Brandon; well worthy of inspection. Cheap at \$30 per acre.

800 Acres at Lydiatt station (railway siding touches the land) with buildings and large cultivation; situated on Brokenhead River. Ideal farm and location. Price: \$35 per acre.

These are properties belonging to estates under our care, and must be disposed of and proceeds distributed among beneficiaries, hence the reason for immediate sale. Apply to

The Standard Trusts Company

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STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED
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Highest prices paid for Raw Furs. Write for latest Price List. For immediate shipments of Hides, etc., I will pay the following high prices:—

Salted and Frozen	25 to 30	Horse Hides	\$5 to \$12
Beef Hides		each	
Salted and Frozen	35 to 40	Wool	35 to 45
Kip Hides		Prime Seneca	1.35
Salted and Frozen	45 to 50	Wool	
Calf Hides		Roast	

Top Prices for Sheep Pelts

Business and Finance

What Is A Trust Company?

By C. V. Smith.

THE meaning of the term "Trust Company" is becoming more clearly defined from year to year and the various functions of a trust company are accepted today by an ever-increasing number of persons, as marking an evolution in our methods of handling financial transactions.

Occasionally we find individuals who object to the word "Trust," and consider a trust company is a monopoly and a detriment to the public welfare. Others understand the functions of a trust company in a general way but do not discriminate between the offices of an executor, administrator, trustee, etc. This is to be expected, however, in a country in process of formation and where the foundation of estates is being laid by foresight and long hours of toil. The study of the preservation and protection of accumulated wealth does not necessarily occupy a place in mind until the results have been attained.

"Trust" Defined

Webster defines a Trust as "something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered." Blackstone defines it as meaning in law, "an estate devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits at the will of or for the benefit of another; an estate held for the use of another." A trustee being a person or corporation to whom a trust is committed, it is not difficult to understand the theory of a trust company simply a corporation empowered to undertake business trusts which men are apt to commit to others.

Why trust companies have been established will find an answer in the tendencies of our age and nation, and we cannot understand its development without taking into account the great changes that civilization is undergoing. The trust company performs a great variety of functions, the most distinctive of which is probably that of acting as trustee for various purposes. Historically this was the first kind of business that trust companies were authorized to undertake.

A Farmers' Trust

Farmers' organizations are usually to be found foremost in advocating reforms and encouraging progressive

movements, so naturally the first company we have record of was organized by farmers in A.D. 1822, and known as the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New York. Success crowned their efforts from the beginning and after a time the name was changed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which ranks today as one of the large and responsible trust companies of America. The powers given to this company were quite as broad as those given the modern trust company though the language was more concise and less explicit.

While trust companies in Canada have fairly wide powers, they do not always use them, and, as a general rule, their business is confined to trusteeship, administration and management of estates and the investment of trust funds. Some companies accept money on savings deposit but as a rule business of this nature is left to the chartered banks. Renting of safety deposit boxes, receiving and acting as transfer agent for stocks, etc., is followed by most companies doing business in the larger centres.

As this is an age of specialists, the corporate trustee is equipped with special machinery, without which some of the transactions peculiar to our times, would be both cumbersome and difficult. The accumulation of individual wealth; the increase in the number of persons and families having large interests to care for; the financing of vast industrial institutions whereby surplus funds, useless in small amounts, are gathered together and made to do service in enterprises that benefit the whole people, is the original and essential mission of a trust company. This business usually comes under the head of trusteeship.

Executors and Administrators

An executor is a person or corporation named by the testator in a will, to take charge of the estate and dispose of it as directed in the will. An administrator is an officer or corporation appointed by the court to take charge of an estate when no executor has been named in the will, or when no will exists, or when the executor named refuses to act, or dies. The administrator must proceed to dispose of the property in accordance with the inheritance laws of the province or state, subject to the supervision of the court.

An executor or administrator very frequently finds it necessary to turn a portion of the estate over to a trustee

Drawbacks to Manufacturers

In The Guide on August 13, there was a quotation from the Free Press of Forrest, Ontario, giving the drawbacks paid to manufacturers in Canada by the customs department on articles for home consumption as well as for export. The figures were for the drawbacks paid during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, and were as follows:—

Name of Claimant.	Exports.	Home Consumption.
International Harvester Co.	6,132.68	\$37,856.56
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	258,831.89	35,772.59
Frost and Wood Co. Ltd.	1,897.68	16,159.73
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	19,864.20	
Verity Plow Co. Ltd.	22,995.45	
Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	235,189.20	10,749.94
Quaker Oats Company	252,573.02	
	\$707,484.12	\$94,538.82

TOTALS OF ABOVE	
International Harvester Co.	\$43,989.24
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	294,604.48
Frost and Wood Co. Ltd.	12,057.41
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	19,864.20
Verity Plow Co. Ltd.	22,995.45
Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	245,939.14
Quaker Oats Company	252,573.02
Totals	\$892,022.94

It has been brought to the attention of The Guide, by the Ford Motor Company of Canada, that there is a mistake in the figures of the drawbacks credited to their company. They state that they received no drawbacks of any amount whatever on goods manufactured for consumption in Canada, but that all the drawbacks which their company receives are upon raw material afterwards re-exported in the finished motor car. The Guide is glad to make this correction.

export business is allowed a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty which he pays on the raw material entering into his exported article.

There are in addition a considerable number of manufacturing industries which receive a drawback of 99 per cent. of the duty which they pay upon raw material used in manufactured articles for consumption in Canada. These figures are also shown in the above tabular statement.

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

The Royal Bank of Canada



The Bank follows a liberal policy in extending Credits to Farmers.

If you are going to need a loan to buy seed or live-stock, see the Manager of the nearest branch of the Royal Bank early about your requirements.

This is an invitation to call at the Royal Bank the next time you are in town.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$33,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES - \$470,000,000



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to:

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager,
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. ORBRIGHTON, Manager,
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

Live Poultry

To our customers: We are anxious to see that everyone will receive the highest prices for shipments, and for this reason request that careful attention be paid to selecting the best of stock for market. In this way you are sure of receiving the best possible prices.

Note Our Prices:—

Hens, 5 lbs. or over, fat, per lb. 20c
Geese, fat, per lb. 22c
Geese, good condition, per lb. 18c
Ducks, fat, per lb. 22c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, No. 1 condition, 9 lbs. or over, per lb. 28c
Turkeys, good condition, per lb. 26c
Chickens, No. 1 condition

Highest Market Price

Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., good condition, lb. 17c
Eggs, per dozen 50c. Butter, per lb. 45c
Prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to market changes. Shipping crates prepaid in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Dressed Poultry, dry plucked, heads and feet on, undrawn, also bled, 3 cents above prices for live weight.

Royal Produce Trading Co. Winnipeg Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

appointed to manage it for the beneficiaries or to a guardian appointed to look after the estates of minors or incompetent persons. It is here that the corporate executor, or administrator, is able to offer valuable service by giving the estate the advantage of continuous management by the same trustee.

Fees Fixed by Court

The fees for acting as executor or administrator are set by the Surrogate court and are the same for a trust company as an individual. This is usually one of the first questions asked and the least understood by the public. In very large estates the fees are sometimes as low as one per cent. while frequently they may be as high as five per cent. A great deal depends upon the amount of work involved. A detailed statement of all receipts and disbursements must be submitted to an officer of the court and he allows such fees, according to tariff, and as in his opinion are just and right. A testator making his will, can arrange a fee with his executor, if he wishes and can have the amount specified in the will. This is undoubtedly the best method as it creates a better understanding between all parties concerned and enables a free exchange of opinions between testator and executor.

Make a Will

Every man and woman owning property should make a will and select a competent executor, thereby directing the division of their estate. It is criminal to neglect it, as a search of the court records will show. Consult your lawyer while you have the opportunity or visit the office of some reputable trust company and tell them your requirements. You will usually find experienced officers who are willing to give advice at very little cost, if any, and your will can be filed in their vaults for safe keeping. You will not die one day sooner because you have done your duty and you will experience a satisfaction in knowing that you have left your heirs and dependent ones properly provided for.

Big Subscriptions

The Victory Loan campaign promises to be a complete success. Subscriptions during the first few days were larger than those for the corresponding days last year, and it is anticipated that by the 15th of November the objective of \$300,000,000 will have been passed.

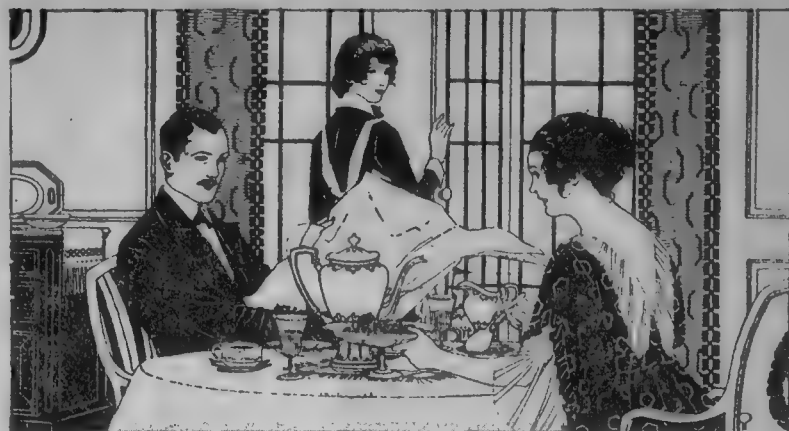
The largest subscription was that of the C.P.R., which took \$20,000,000 of the loan. Life insurance companies were the next biggest investors, while mortgage and trust companies and industrial concerns took advantage of the opportunity to secure a good investment for their funds. The biggest individual investment so far recorded is \$400,000 by James Redmond, of Montreal, while those who took \$100,000 of the loan include C. W. Band, New York; J. W. McConnell, Montreal; H. A. Norton, Ayers Cliff, Quebec; J. A. Fraser, Ottawa; Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa, and H. B. Smith.

Some of the largest subscriptions are as follows:—

Canadian Pacific Railway	\$20,000,000
Sun Life Insurance Co., Montreal	10,000,000
Canada Life Insurance Co., Toronto	10,000,000
Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., Toronto	5,000,000
New York Life Insurance Co., New York	5,000,000
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York	5,000,000
Great-West Life Insurance Co., Winnipeg	5,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York	5,000,000
Confederation Life Association, Toronto	5,000,000
Prudential Insurance Co., Newark	4,000,000
Huron and Erie Mortgage Corp., London	3,500,000
Imperial Oil Co. Ltd.	3,000,000
T. Eaton Co. Ltd.	2,000,000
North American Life Ins. Co., Toronto	2,000,000
Hollinger Consolidated Mining Co.	2,000,000
General Motors of Canada, Ltd.	1,750,000
Mining Corporation Co. of Canada	1,000,000
Dunlop Tire Co., Toronto	1,000,000
Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.	1,000,000
Montreal Locomotive Co., Montreal, Que.	1,000,000
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	1,000,000
American Locomotive Co.	1,000,000
Equitable Life Insurance Co., New York	1,000,000

Dominion Wheat Figures

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places the total yield of wheat in Canada at 193,688,800 bushels, including 174,587,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,001,800 bushels of fall wheat. Upon the acreage sown the average yield per acre is ten-and-a-half bushels for spring wheat, 23½ bushels for fall wheat and 11½ bushels for all wheat. In 1918 the total yield of wheat was 189,075,350 bushels, or 11 bushels per acre.



On the best tables for seventy years

Cromwell Pattern

Silverware must be attractive, of course. But beauty that doesn't last is a poor bargain.

Look up the record of 1847 Rogers Bros. Silverware—ask your friends—ask your dealer. You will find that attractiveness combined with remarkable durability has made careful purchasers buy this brand of silverplate for seventy years. It lasts.

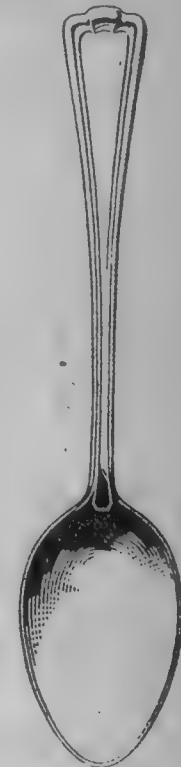
When you buy, ask for the best by its FULL name, 1847 Rogers Bros. There are many attractive patterns.

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERWARE

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario

Made in Canada by Canadians and sold by leading Canadian dealers throughout the Dominion



Patronize Home Industry

Ship Your Flaxseed To

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL COMPANY

LIMITED

MONTCALM STREET

ST. BONIFACE

Write stating quantity you have to offer
Government Weighing and Inspection



William Penn MOTOR OIL

A Body for Every Make and Type of Motor Car and Tractor.

EXTRA HEAVY, HEAVY, MEDIUM,
LIGHT, COLD TEST

Made of Pennsylvania stocks—admittedly the best in the world—to specifications determined by years of experience catering to Western Canadian needs.

Write out nearest office for chart showing which one of these oils you should use

North Star Oil & Refining Company LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

ST. BONIFACE
BRANDON

REGINA
SASKATOON
SWIFT
CURRENT
KINDERSLEY

WEYBURN
PRINCE ALBERT
YORKTON
HOUGHTON
ROSETOWN

CALGARY
LETHBRIDGE
CAMROSE

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Broad Statesmanship

FRANK B. Moffat, of Weyburn, and mayor of that city, who is also secretary of the Weyburn Federal Constituency Executive of the new national policy movement, under date of November 5, writes: "I have read with a great deal of interest your circular letter and was pleased to see that you urge 'sober, reasonableness and broad statesmanship.' This is, to my mind, of the greatest importance, if we are to have permanence. Otherwise, our organization will be only a passing incident in the history of Canada. I believe this movement can be made into a great Canadian national democratic party, free from the vested interests, which have dominated the older parties."

New Local at Kelliher

Another new local is reported in the Kelliher district, which was formed at a public meeting of the farmers of that district recently, with Fred Ironsides and J. M. Parker, sub-organizers in attendance. Fifteen members paid their fees, in addition to two transfers from Herschell local.

The following officers were appointed: President, Ernest Bolton; vice-president, Olaf Stromberg; secretary-treasurer, Alex. C. Smith; directors: H. Lunquist, John F. Erickson, N. Lindholm, E. Gustafsson, Alex. Lilliso, H. H. Lyle, Marshall Garbut, J. Jacobson, C. Bond, Ben Vesley, J. Buchem.

A Grain Growers' Revival

Something in the nature of a series of Grain Growers revival meetings was held in the Ponteix district during the last week-end; and but for the blizzard, which broke loose on Saturday, would have been a great success.

Much interest has been awakened and an added inspiration produced as a result of the victories at the polls during the general election in Ontario, and by-elections in the Dominion; and the Grain Growers of the Ponteix district are full of enthusiasm regarding the new aspect of the movement, whereby actual responsibility in the art of government has been placed upon the shoulders of the producers.

Meeting of Tweed Local

The first meeting was held at Tweed, on Friday evening, which was addressed by Geo. Broadley, of the Central office. The speaker had just returned from participating in the Assiniboia by-election, where O. R. Gould, the farmers' candidate, was elected by nearly 5,000 majority, over W. R. Motherwell, who lost his deposit; and the audience listened with the most profound attention while Mr. Broadley reviewed some of the experiences and incidents of the campaign. Mr. Broadley spoke for nearly two hours, and on resuming his seat was greeted with applause.

Buffalo Horn and Coriander

A similar greeting was accorded a review of the fight, which was given by the same speaker on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Coriander local. Although there was not a very large attendance it was stated by the chairman that practically the whole of the settlers in the district were present.

Owing to the serious crop failures in this locality during the last three years, a number of the farmers who were and are members of the Coriander local, have moved away. Some have permanently retired from the fray; while others have sought employment elsewhere, with a view to making another trial next spring, in the event of being fortunate enough to secure the wherewithal for the resumption of operations.

The meeting of the Buffalo Horn local, while not as largely attended during Mr. Broadley's meeting there prior to the harvest, was equally enthusiastic. The schoolhouse was comfortably filled and the meeting was presided over by Jack McDonald.

Some Western Problems

In spite of the storm on Sunday morning, a dozen people attended the meeting at another schoolhouse, in the

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

same vicinity. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Isaacs, the superintendent of the Sunday school, who conducted the regular Sabbath school preliminaries, which was followed by an address from Mr. Broadley, who spoke on Some Western Problems.

During a discussion of Our Alien Population, Mr. Broadley drew attention to the fact that at the recent Educational and Reconstruction Convention in Winnipeg, Dr. Soares, of the Chicago University, and Dr. Suzzallo, of the Washington University, Seattle, were two of the outstanding figures; both of whom were poor alien emigrants, who came to the United States, under its policy of unrestricted immigration; but who, under the policy many advocate today, would have been denied the opportunity which they had enjoyed in reaching the very pinnacle of education, which the new world has afforded them.

Blizzard Interferes

Owing to the fact that a violent snowstorm had meanwhile developed, the Sunday evening meeting, which had been scheduled at the Westleigh Schoolhouse, was cancelled.

As a result of the new enthusiasm awakened, another schedule of meetings is being planned for the same district, which will include the organization of a new local, which is already partly formed. In view of the fact that the harvest in this part of the province has been a practical failure for the last three years, it is interesting to thus place on record the fact that the Grain Growers movement has not failed with the crops.

District Conventions

District conventions are being held during the present month, the first of which was held on the day of the Assiniboia by-election.

On that occasion the one for District No. 14 was held in the City Council Chamber, Swift Current, which was presided over by Frank Burton, of Vanguard, who is also district director. He was supported on the platform by Mrs. Mitchell, of Neidpath, and Mrs. McNeil, of Expanse. D. McIntosh, of Beverley, was appointed secretary, and there were 150 delegates present, in addition to a number of visitors.

A committee on resolutions was appointed by selecting names from a hat, as follows: Messrs. Benn, Norris, Carefoot, Morland and English.

Frank Burton, in reporting on his year's work, stated that he had held 30 meetings throughout his district, 25 of which were attended by Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell spoke of the enthusiasm manifest at the meetings, and concluded by scoring Mr. Motherwell for "butting into" the Assiniboia by-election.

Mrs. McNeill also made a fine address in which she gave the delegates an interesting account of the Assiniboia campaign.

An address was also delivered by R. M. Johnson, of Eastview; who, as a member of the Central executive and secretary-treasurer of the new provincial political party, gave some interesting figures and facts relating to the Liberty Drive. He also dealt with the co-operative trading features of the association, and also intimated that a campaign was about to be inaugurated in the cities of Saskatchewan for the support of the farmers' political movement, which will be addressed by T. A. Crerar.

Just at this stage of the meeting the last bulletin on the Assiniboia election was received, stating that the majority of O. R. Gould, was 4,000. The audience then went wild and sent a wire of congratulation to Mr. Gould.

Another telegram was sent by the convention to the President of the United Farmers of Ontario, which reads as follows:—

"We, the Grain Growers here assem-

bled, hasten to extend our heartiest congratulations on the wonderful results of your late fight. We are going to follow your example. Watch Saskatchewan. Signed: Frank Burton, Director for District No. 14."

For the office of district director, the names of Frank Burton and Mike McLaughlin were placed in nomination. The former having declared his intention to not stand for re-election, Mike McLaughlin was declared elected. F. Luman was elected as alternate, and the following were appointed sub-organizers: G. Morland, Swift Current; J. Mere, Piapot; P. J. Ballf, Cantaur; F. McLeod, Herbert; E. K. Leep, Lancer; J. C. Stewart, Stewart Valley.

District No. 5

The annual convention for District No. 5, was held in the Town Hall, Wolsley, on Wednesday, October 29, J. W. Milton, of Indian Head, presiding. There were 50 delegates in attendance, representing 17 locals.

The credential committee appointed was as follows: H. F. Brooks, Grenfell; David Railton, Sinaluta; and Robert Mills, Summerberry.

A resolution committee of five was also appointed, consisting of Mrs. I. Bowen, Wapella; E. A. Partridge; T. S. McLeod, Sinaluta; J. W. Easton, Spring Creek; and J. Anorin, Hamilton, Jubilee.

Amongst those who took part in the deliberations were J. B. Musselman and Reg. Wood, of the Central office, Regina; W. W. Thompson, director of the Agricultural Co-operative Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Mrs. Bowen, of Wapella, director for District No. 5, for the Women's Section, told of the splendid results which had followed her efforts in organization work, and the splendid co-operation in all parts of the district.

J. W. Miller, of Indian Head, was re-elected district director and F. O. Burrill, of Indian Head, was elected district secretary.

The following were appointed sub-organizers: C. E. Mailles, Moosomin; J. W. Arnold, Indian Head; R. W. Thompson, Grenfell; E. A. Partridge, Sinaluta; A. W. Boviet, Wawota; John Voelpel, Kipling; G. McGuire, Windthorst; and N. Kidd, Moosomin.

At the evening session J. B. Musselman and R. Wood gave interesting and inspiring addresses, and amongst those who were welcome visitors were Dr. Elliott, ex M.P.P., for Wolsley, and R. A. McGee, the present member for the same constituency.

District No. 1

District No. 1 held its annual convention in the Y.M.C.A., Moose Jaw, on Friday, October 31, with T. C. Morgan, district director, presiding, and Thos. Teare, of Marquis, secretary.

Following a short address by the chairman, the following committees were appointed:—

Credentials: A. Witt, Keeler; J. S. LaLorde, Marquis; and Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Coburg.

Resolutions: Mrs. Wylie, Keeler; Mrs. Alton, Strongfield; Mr. McDonald, Glenside; and Messrs. Meisenheimer and R. Wilson, Tugaska. Dr. Morgan was nominated for re-election as district director, with Thos. Teare as second choice. The latter was also re-elected district secretary.

During the evening session addresses were delivered by A. G. Hawkes, Percival; R. M. Johnson, Eastview; Mrs. W. H. Beesley, Belbeck; and H. Dorrell, Victoria.

A long discussion took place on the support the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers were giving to the Municipal Hail Insurance Company, and a resolution was passed, calling upon the members to loyally support the same.

After the delegates had heard a representative of the Moose Jaw Board

of Trade, requesting their support of a resolution calling for making Moose Jaw a grain grading centre, it was agreed that the appointment of district organizers be left over until the annual convention.

District No. 3

On Friday, October 31, the annual meeting of District No. 3, was held in the Town Hall, Arcola, with District Director E. P. St. John, of Warmley, presiding.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was not so well attended as had been anticipated. J. W. Barker was appointed secretary, and after a short address by the chairman, who gave a report of his stewardship, the following committees were appointed:—

Credentials: W. A. Hislop, D. Sinclair and J. F. Martenson.

Resolutions: Messrs. Methers, Schernatta, Kraeling and Evans.

After the credentials committee had reported 23 delegates present, Reg. Wood, B.A., of the Central office, delivered an inspiring address on The Value of Organization. He was followed by an interesting talk by John Evans, of Nutana.

After adopting a resolution of confidence in the Central officers, the meeting concluded by the adoption of a resolution making Weyburn the meeting place for the next district convention. It was also agreed that E. P. St. John be re-elected as district director.

District No. 7

Melville was the place in District No. 7 where the annual convention was held, which took place on Tuesday last, November 4. Dr. Flatt, who was appointed director last year, but who has been absent for eight months on military service, presided and delivered a stirring address on the aims and activities of the association.

There was an attendance of about 100 delegates, which thereby makes it one of the largest district conventions held during the present year.

Amongst those who spoke at the convention was Mrs. Burton, of Abernethy, whose address was very cordially received. During an excellent address, Mrs. Burton showed herself wide awake to the necessity of teaching Canadian citizenship through the medium of the public schools; which observations were warmly approved.

Amongst the resolutions adopted was one calling for changing the boundaries of the districts to agree with the federal constituency boundaries.

When the matter of naming the district director for 1920 came up for discussion, A. Perry, Balcarres, and Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, were nominated, and on a ballot being taken, the former was declared elected. Geo. A. Stephens, of Balcarres, was appointed district secretary, and the sub-organizers were all re-elected.

During the convention addresses were delivered by H. C. Fleming, Tate; Thos. Sales, Tantallon; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; J. E. Paynter, Tantallon; L. Gabriel, Bangor; and others.

Following the meeting of the district convention delegates, a meeting of the federal constituency executive was held, when some final work was done to carry out the Liberty Drive. Owing to circumstances over which they had no control, this work has fallen behind. But as a result of the above meeting arrangements were completed to put on the drive in District seven, commencing Monday, November 10.

Political Notes

The efficiency displayed by the lady delegates suggested to one of the delegates that, politically, they may become, as their name implies, double you, oh man!

It is a unique condition at political conventions, where 18 eligible candidates, each qualified to represent the electorate, were in at the start.

While it was called "Union" government, that was not the only name it received.

Everyone Who Bought Canada's Victory Bonds Made Money - - - -

EVERY one of the million and a half subscribers to Canada's Victory Bonds knows that he can sell them today for more than he paid for them.

Everyone who bought Canada's Victory Bonds has received 5½ per cent. interest per annum—paid twice a year.

Over half-a-million Canadians who bought Canada's Victory Bonds on the instalment plan saved money that they would not otherwise have saved.

The guarantee back of Canada's Victory Bonds is the same as the guarantee back of a One-Dollar or a Two-Dollar bill.

There is this difference, however, that you get interest on the Victory Bonds and you don't on the One or Two-Dollar bill.

Canada's Victory Bonds will always be accepted as security for a loan.

Banks are ready to loan money on Canada's Victory Bonds. Canada's Victory Bonds may be turned into cash at any time.

There is no other way in which you can invest your money with such absolute security—paying such a good rate of interest.

Canada has given her citizens an opportunity to buy Victory Bonds 1919. It will probably be the last chance to buy Canada's Victory Bonds on such favorable terms.

*Prepare to buy as many Victory Bonds this
time as you now wish you had been
able to buy the last time.*

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

United Farmers of Alberta

Why Locals Die

WHEN canvassing for the U.F.A. Political Association recently, we found several farmers, in different localities, making the following objection: "I would join your association, but what's the use? We have had U.F.A. locals here at different times and they never amounted to anything; ran for a while and then died out."

We met with this objection so often that it set us to making inquiries, and we found that invariably these locals had been running without any kind of plan, often had no directors, no standing committees, no definite work of any kind, just calling meetings month after month, trusting to luck for something to turn up to make the meetings interesting. No wonder that these locals died out.

Is your local run in a like manner? Have you got five directors? Have you any standing committees?

When you elect your officers at the annual meeting, be sure to elect five directors, and appoint a few standing committees. If your local is small, some members could serve on two or more committees. Give each member some work to do, it will help to keep them interested in the local. We are interested in your local too, for the stronger and more successful your local is, the greater support we may hope to receive from it.

Let us hear from you sometimes. If there is anything your local would like to know in reference to political matters, write us, we shall be glad to hear from you. Remember we are here for your service.

Has your local paid its political dues yet? Perhaps you have a few members who have not paid. Look them up and endeavor to get them to do so. Point out to them that we are dependent upon these dues for the money to carry on this work, and also how vital this work is.

It may be necessary to call a nominating convention at almost any time now, and the representation of your local at that convention depends upon the number of paid-up members you have in the political association.—W. F. Broadstock, secretary, West Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Independent Political Association, in circular to locals.

They Never Do Anything

After a time spent among the locals, I usually compare the various ones I have visited, and sum up the reason for their success or failure.

A common reason for failure is the fact that the district was never thoroughly canvassed, although a large membership does not always mean a successful local. To be successful the officials must have an interesting program, and if possible give out the meeting before what topics will be discussed at the next. If however, the officials fall down in their work or are inadvertently absent the responsibility falls on the ordinary member.

Don't let any member say, "They never do anything."

We find some locals try to foster success by a repetition of outside help. Though outside speakers often do good, it is essential that the kernel of success should be within the local itself. Visiting amongst locals should be encouraged, and where possible competitive debates carried on.

Last year great suffering was caused, and expense made, because the people were not in a position to cope with the epidemic of Spanish Influenza. A very large subject to discuss is that of public health, and whether you consider it is cheaper to pay a physician to keep you well rather than make you well.

I hope every local will do their best to send a full representation to our convention to be held in Calgary next January.

Visits to these conventions are more beneficial than any propaganda work we can put out.—Henry E. Spencer, director, Battle River constituency.

W. H. Boyle, former secretary of the Parkland local, has removed to

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Cluny, where he has charge of the U.G.G. elevator.

Registering Lease

Q.—A question which we would like information on is: We are getting a nine-year lease for the ground our U.F.A. Hall stands on. Has this lease to be registered in order to be legal? We want this lease legal so that we would have no trouble with our fire insurance policy, in case of fire.

A.—The Land Titles Act provides that a lease for over three years shall be registered so that for protection you should arrange to have the lease registered as soon as possible after it has been signed.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Hanna-Medicine Hat Line

A resolution was passed at our meeting on Saturday last, that the government be asked to put on freight cars at once on the Medicine Hat-Hanna line, as owing to the drought and crop and hay failure we have not the horse power to haul coal and feed for this winter. Some of us have a haul of 40 miles for coal alone. We could make up car lots of coal and feed, thereby relieving the suffering of our community this winter if they would haul freight.—Alfred L. Minto, secretary, Devon local at Earlstone, Alta.

Political Notes

Seventeen members paid up their political association subscription. Not bad for a kick-off, eh?—Alfred L. Minto, secretary, Devon local.

At the last meeting of our local we discussed the Political Association Constitution, and collected a \$1.10 from most of the members present for the membership fee, and the secretary was instructed to collect from the rest of the members.

We discussed the matter of the delegate's expenses, and as we understood before sending a delegate that the rates were to be pooled, our local took exception to the change and passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas the expenses of the delegates to the Political Association Con-

vention at Wainwright, were borne by each local, therefore entailing heavy expenses on locals from a distance as compared to locals more favorably situated;

"Therefore the Talbot local protests against the ruling of the convention." John M. Davis, secretary, Talbot local.

"In view of the great news from Ontario, this should be an opportune time for holding 'revival meetings.' Interest in the organization is being much stimulated."—W. J. Jackman, secretary, Clover Bar local.

"This is the psychological moment to get in your political assessments, and to pave the way for doubling your membership for 1920. Ontario, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick farmers have shown us the way. It is up to us now to show that the western farmer is also on his toes, ready to strike a real blow for political independence. To win, we must develop and sustain 'the fighting spirit.' Nothing is impossible to us if we learn to stick and to strike. Team work wins."—Guy Johnson, secretary, Bow River District Political Association, in circular letter to locals.

Levi Bone, farmer and returned soldier, who recently removed from Crossfield, where he was a member of the Rodney local of the U.F.A., travelled from High Prairie, in the Peace River, to Calgary—600 miles—to record his vote and work for the U.F.A. candidate in the Cochrane constituency.

"It comes as a pleasant surprise to the west to see the Ontario farmers proving they can co-operate successfully, having obtained more seats in the legislature than any other party, and this result when they had been organized only half as long as ourselves. All locals should encourage members to read the new farmers' paper entitled The Western Independent. This paper is not put out in opposition to our official organ, but it fills a local want."—Henry E. Spencer, director, Battle River.

Battle River to the Fore

Director Spencer Spreads the Gospel of Organization Undeterred by Snow and Ice

LEAVING home on October 19, I caught the west-bound train for Edmonton, where I stayed the night, to be able to catch the early train for Vermilion next day. On rising to catch my train I found the northern city blanketed with snow, which was still falling when I left Edmonton. Arriving in Vermilion about noon, I had dinner, and was met shortly afterwards by some enthusiastic U.F.A. supporters. Things outwardly seemed quiet, but there was an undercurrent of restlessness which spoke well for independent thought.

During the evening I was taken out to Turkey Hill, where members from three locals had come together to learn more about U.F.A. work and the method of taking independent political action. Though the night turned stormy, it was fortunate for the crowd that the weather was fair till they got to shelter; a fine enthusiastic bunch of people turned out.

When the talk was finished, the room was thrown open to questions, and a very pleasant informal exchange of views took place. An excellent supper was served, and I afterwards left with many requests to visit the district again.

Tuesday morning showed the weather still unsettled with the prospect of continued snow and cold.

Before taking the train for Lloyd-

minster we heard the good news of the splendid victory the organized farmers of Ontario had scored over the old line political parties.

At Lloydminster I was met by the active chairman of Durness local. An incident occurred here which may be of special interest. A commercial traveller overheard someone saying that the Ontario farmers had won a majority of seats. This seemed displeasing to him, for he turned in haste and said they had not a working majority, and that in all probability the two old line parties will join hands in order to defeat the farmers!

Going north for Durness local we experienced the coldest drive I had known for the 21st of October, as most of the way we had the storm in our faces.

Midwinter in October

If the weather had been fine a large gathering was expected, but one could not blame people for staying at home on such a night. At this meeting we had members from both Westdene and Durness locals, and though so many were kept away we found sufficient subject to keep us interested till the witching hour of midnight.

Wednesday saw no improvement in the weather and more snow had fallen during the night, so in starting on our next journey to Belcamp, my kind host

decorated his team with a full set of bells, hitched up to the cutter, and put a foot-warmer inside. We turned up our fur collars, wrapped the rugs around us and tried to make ourselves believe it was midwinter on the 22nd of October!

The cold weather interfered with the meeting, but we had a nice crowd. Here I was told that it was useless for me to try and cross the river. This meant a serious upsetting of my program as I had a week's work ahead of me.

The morning of the 24th was still cold when my host of the night previous and I started for Lea Park.

On arriving there we found to our dismay that the river was uncrossable for the ferry, as large quantities of snowy ice were floating down the river. As the Saskatchewan is about a quarter-of-a-mile wide at this place, it looked as if my journey had come to a sudden stop, and that the remainder of my appointments would have to be cancelled. Two boats, however, were doing their best to cross from the opposite side; the larger one had to give up the attempt, but the smaller one eventually got to our side. My hopes dropped to zero when I realized they could only take one passenger back and that one had been waiting before my arrival. Towards dusk, however (three hours after my arrival), fortunately for me, the small boat again reached the south shore and I was taken over.

As I was due at a meeting some 17 miles away by eight o'clock, it still looked unlikely that the appointment could be kept. It is under such circumstances that one realizes the value of having U.F.A. men around. One kindly drove me to the owner of the nearest car; he, though nearly out of gasoline, did not hesitate to turn out in a dark, cold night, and drive me to Forbesville, some 15 miles away.

Wonders of the Wilderness

This local, with the push that is being put behind it, is likely to become a real asset to the organization in this north country. The gathering was less than hoped for, on account of their belief that the river was impassable. Invitations to come again were extended to me as I left to spend the night at the house of the able and entertaining secretary.

The next meeting was called at North Park Schoolhouse, at 8 p.m., where we met when the time arrived.

The oat crop in this northern district is better than that south, but owing to the settlers waiting for the second growth, much grain is still uncut, and hardly any threshed; a blanket of snow covering everything.

A good attendance turned out at North Park, where musical items supplied diversity to the program.

I was expected on the morrow at Frog Lake, some 20 miles away in a northerly direction. Here again it was believed I had not been able to cross the river, and the attendance for that reason was smaller than the secretary expected.

Frog Lake, though not a large local at the present time, gives promise of being a power in the land in the future.

On the 27th I was carried in a product of Henry Ford's factory for 20 miles to Elk Point, via Moosewa; the latter place boasts of a telegraph office, though miles away from a railway. The local here is of recent birth and needs some earnest effort to get on to a working basis.

At Elk Point I fell again amongst friends, and stayed at one of the prettiest of Alberta homes, situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

Monday, the 27th, a Chevrolet carried us in good time through the wooded country some 22 miles to the northern town of St. Paul de Metis. This place is the Wonder of the Wilderness, being quite a large up-to-date town with hotels, banks, garages, etc., and yet at a distance of 65 miles from the railway. A U.F.A. meeting was held during the evening, which we hope may lead to good results.

There is a great north country up here needs organizing. Settlement extends 130 miles north of the railway. I intend to come back to put in three weeks at the work.

Manitoba Grain Growers

The Brandon Campaign

THE second week of the campaign in the Brandon district started off strong with a double series of meetings. One series started with an afternoon meeting at Chater, with a good attendance, and an enthusiastic reception for the speakers. The speakers were, Norman Lambert and John Kennedy. John Crawford, of Chater, was the organizer for the political campaign canvass. The Brandon Hills meeting was postponed by request of the local till a future date, and in its place a meeting was held at Kemnay. Tuesday, Miss Callum joined the speakers, and meetings were held at Griswold and Alexander, with a very good attendance. On Wednesday afternoon the meeting was held at Oak Lake, with a splendid attendance of about 250. In the evening a record-marking meeting was held at Virden, about 400 in attendance, crowding the hall to the limit of its capacity. This, too, with a free concert in town as opposition. The officers of the Virden local had extended an invitation to the town council and the community board of trade, and they were present to a man. Virden had its canvass all arranged so that the meeting was given over entirely to the speakers.

The Brandon district had arranged its canvass along the following lines: Last June the district meeting, a committee of 16 was appointed to carry on organization for political action in Brandon. The committee divided itself into four groups, each group to be responsible for covering one of the four provincial constituencies which compose the federal constituency. Township maps were made out, and each local was asked to be responsible for the territory surrounding it. The average territory allotted to each local was two townships. Two canvassers were given half of a township to cover. The canvassers were supplied with a sheet of instructions, a map of the township in triplicate, one copy of which was kept by the canvasser, one retained by the secretary of a local, and the other sent to the treasurer of the district, on which the sections were numbered. The canvassers were asked to mark in the name of the contributor on the proper section, the amount contributed and remarks as to his willingness to help in the movement. In this way, when the canvass is complete, the workers will have before them a map showing the location of every man willing to help further the new national policy.

Where the local leaves out a portion of the territory or where certain territory may be overlooked, the four in the committee in charge of the provincial constituency, will be responsible for seeing that the canvass is completed. Should the four from the committee in charge for any reason fail to cover the territory, the Central committee will send in a man to finish up the job. All contributions to the fund are to be sent, along with a map of the township, to T. C. Guild, Kemnay, by November 8.

Thursday developed into a real winter's day, and although the speakers were piloted by John Crawford in his car through the drifting snow, the meeting at Carrol simply "was not," for lack of an audience. At Souris, 12 or 15 men were present. The impossibility of getting through by car to the other points caused a cancellation of the meetings at Nesbit, Wawanessa and Rounthwaite.

The second series commenced with meetings at Forrest and Justice. The speakers were W. H. English, of Harding; J. M. Allan, of Forrest; and Miss Amy J. Roe. Forrest local had almost completed its canvass and reported 99 per cent. of the people were behind the movement for enforcing the new national policy. Tuesday, W. H. English, had to leave and his place was taken by D. G. McKenzie, of Brandon. Meetings were held at Harrow School and Rivers. On Wednesday, Bradwardine and Harding were visited. In every place the locals took up willingly the canvass allotted to them. On Thursday, in spite of the storm, the attend-

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

ance at Kenton was good. Local workers had gone ahead with enthusiasm and completed the canvass. They were able to report splendid success. With the roads rapidly becoming impassable by car, the speakers reached Lenore by train, where about 25 were present, mostly town people. A meeting for the following Monday was arranged with E. A. Partridge as speaker. The speakers were not able to reach the meetings at Harmsworth and Two Creeks.

The meetings were all of an educational nature. Appeals were made by the speakers for the locals to spend more time on the study of the Farmers' Platform through the coming months. Several more meetings are to be arranged in the Brandon district, and it is planned to hold a general rally meeting in Brandon on November 18, where Hon. T. A. Crerar will outline more fully the policy of the new movement.

Neepawa District

On Thursday, October 30, the board of the Neepawa District Grain Growers' Association and the Political Committee for the constituency, met at Arden, to formulate plans for the fall work. In the absence of the chairman, Roy Fahrin, of Gladstone, the chair was occupied by E. Milne, of Mekeewin, and B. Richardson, of Beaver, was appointed permanent secretary.

The first business was the appointment of organizers for each rural municipality and each incorporated town in the constituency. There are seven rural municipalities as follows: McCreary, Rosedale, Lansdowne, Langford, North Norfolk, North Cypress and Westbourne, and four incorporated towns, Neepawa, Carberry, Gladstone and Macgregor. Men were chosen for each of these and the duty assigned of securing two canvassers for each township throughout the rural area.

The system decided upon is largely that followed recently in Brandon, and now being put into operation in Springfield. The plan is to complete the canvass for an election campaign fund before the end of the year, and if there are any small corners inadvertently passed over they will be provided for by the next meeting of the executive, which will be held early in the new year. Neepawa counts on being well to the front among the constituencies that will send to the next parliament of Canada men pledged to support the new national policy.

The Portage Campaign

Portage district is getting into its stride in the political campaign. Beginning October 27, a series of meetings were held, which were addressed by R. A. Hoey. On Monday evening he spoke at Beaver. It was a community gathering, under the auspices of a local ladies' organization. On Tuesday evening a very interesting meeting was held at Macgregor. There was keen discussion and some opposition, but that simply added to the general interest. A resolution endorsing the movement and pledging support to the further prosecution of independent political action was passed by a standing vote. The common opinion was that no better Grain Growers meeting has ever been held in the neighborhood. On Wednesday, Mr. Hoey spoke to the Community Club, at Bagot, and on Thursday evening, owing to bad weather, the meeting at Longburn had to be abandoned. On Friday evening, in spite of storm, a meeting was held at Oakville, at which Mr. Burnell and Mr. Hoey gave addresses. Oakville reports sustained activity and good success in connection with the drive. On Saturday the same two speakers addressed a meeting at Elie, where they found that a good, "live bunch" had been active on the

drive. The general condition is that Portage district is coming along.

Do You Believe in the Ballot?

Have you seen cases where for lack of the ballot in local and district associations men have been kept in office long after their usefulness was gone? If you want to do the best thing for the movement, to get the best men, to issue genuinely the people's will, would it not be worth while for you as an individual to use your influence to secure that as widely as possible in our organization elections be conducted by ballot? A word to the wise.

Incredible Conditions

Two or three cases have come to our notice recently in which local officers of associations were utterly unaware that a 1919 Year Book has been issued. One word ought to be sufficient—the local secretary that has not before November put into the hands of every member a copy of the Year Book, has surely gone far enough to prove his utter incompetency and to warrant his being "lifted" when next you are electing your officers. Has every member in your association been supplied?

"Drive" Reports

Too large a proportion of locals have made no returns yet as to the "drive" of October 15. Here and there where the drive was necessarily postponed there may be some excuse for this, but even there the secretary with a little gumption would have written a line to state the fact. A few have done this. Many have done nothing. Will you not get after this in your local at once and see that the Central office is given a chance to function reasonably on time?

An Opinion on the "Drive"

A worker in a western local remarks: "It is simply a matter of going after them." He referred to membership. He is right. The local that unitedly and purposefully goes after it, gets results. Where the board is sleepy or indifferent or negligent and doesn't take its job seriously there is failure. The province never was so ready to organize as today. People in scores who stood aloof five years ago, are interested and active today. The secret of success locally is simply "going after it."

Current Thinklets

The movement has acquired such momentum that we may anticipate a clean sweep when the federal election comes.

If the "platform" is as we claim a national policy with no class or sectional bias, why shouldn't a candidate on that platform run in Centre Winnipeg? Why, indeed?

The way things are going I expect to see a landslide from coast to coast.

Did you see Alex. McLeod's letter in the Witness? Yes, he is a back number.

Are they talking political action in your country? No, they don't need to talk it. It's there, wherever you go.

What do you think about Motherwell? Oh, nothing, the snow came early in Assiniboia, and he is under it.

A Word to the Women

Women Grain Growers should be seeing to it that they are fully represented at the coming district meetings. The dates will be announced on this page. At the district convention the district director of the Provincial Women's Section is elected. Every local should make it a point to send as many

women delegates as possible, and to give them a real place and work in the district organization.

Kill Off the Pessimists

Not literally—that would be decidedly risky. But officially and organizationally they can't be killed too quick. Do you ask why? Just because they are going round taking the hearts out of people, throwing cold water on every movement for progress, discouraging every ambitious and aspiring soul.

They tell people the local association can't do anything, have a hopeless situation before them. Those statements are always lies. Every association can do something, can do a great deal. Every association can get response, always does get response if it makes a reasonable appeal. No association faces a hopeless condition. The general situation never was half so hopeful. Things are coming our way. The dawn is on the horizon. Our day will be here as soon as we are ready for it.

But optimism and aggressive faithfulness is needed. When you go after results you get them. When you start out with diffidence and doubt and apprehension and foreboding, of course, you land in a bog. Keep your soul; set your teeth; learn to smile; expect the best; believe in your proposition; go after results. Quit your pessimism and try to blow it out of your neighbor. If you can't cure the pessimism of your officials, kill them off. That is, drop them quick and elect men in their places. We have been cursed with the government of gloom too long. Put in a few of the children of light.

The Association and the Company

The attention of local workers is specially drawn to the address printed on pages 88 to 91 of the current year book. At many points there are questions that arise as to the relationship of the two bodies. Many are still entirely at sea as to their respective aims and purposes, and the relationships they bear to one another. The address given by Mr. Murray at last convention answers a score of questions that are in many minds. Why should not your local take half-an-hour to read and discuss that address at some meeting this fall or winter. In the meantime look up your year book and read it once more for yourself.

A Farmer's Creed

I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that shall grow richer rather than poorer from year to year.

I believe that the only good weed is a dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

I believe in the farm boy and in the farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best hope.

I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.

I believe in a country school that prepares for country life, and a country church that teaches its people to love deeply and live honorably.

I believe in community spirit, a pride in home and neighbors, and I will do my part to make my own community the best in the state.

I believe in the farmer, I believe in farm life, I believe in the inspiration of the open country.

I am proud to be a farmer, and I will try earnestly to be worthy of the name.

Democracy and Education

The war has been costly to us in money at least, and the burden of taxation will be heavy for many years, but we shall bear it willingly if the ends for which we fought are finally attained. We know, however, there can be no freedom without the education of men, and that a democracy is impossible on any large scale without universal intelligence, and virtue of a very high order. We have learned that in a democracy like ours everything waits on education, civic liberty, social purity, national development, individual culture, the public welfare, in which the private weal is inevitably and ineluctably bound up.

Accident and Illness Insurance for Farmers

One of the good things the Insurance Department has done is to get a new policy for farmers only. A policy that reduces the cost of Accident and Illness Insurance to farmers.

A special leaflet tells all about it. Write for a Copy.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES
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The Organized Farmer in Business

CALGARY

SASKATOON

WINNIPEG

British Columbia Lands

ARE YOU INTERESTED

Scores of enquiries have been coming in since the announcement that the Land Department would act as sales agent for Rattenbury Lands. These comprise large areas of mixed farming lands in the most fertile valleys of Central British Columbia, along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Evidently lots of people are interested in that province. Are you?

If so, the best thing you can do is to write now and get the information this Company can give you.

LAND DEPARTMENT

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES
COMPANY LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

Feed Oats and Barley

Do you need feed? Write to the Elevator Department at either Winnipeg or Calgary.

Have You Received Your Copy of The U.G.G. Fall Supplement?

If you are going to do any buying this fall or winter you should have a copy and get our latest prices. You will find it complete. Filled with most everything needed for farm use in winter. It's FREE—write for it.

U.G.G. Feed Cookers

Best Made



Return Flue Feed Cooker

Has many advantages over the ordinary style cooker. Has a cast-iron baffle plate fitted around inside of jacket extending to bottom of kettle, with just sufficient opening at back to allow smoke and flame to pass through. This brings all the flame in direct contact with bottom of kettle, around through opening and then back again in contact with sides.

Straight Flue Cooker

For outside use. Fire built on the ground. Inside is smooth. Kettle has heavy iron lugs which set snugly into notches in jacket to prevent loss of heat. Inside the jacket, under the smoke pipe opening, is a cast-iron baffle plate to prevent draft carrying heat direct to flue by holding flame in contact with bottom of kettle. Draft easily regulated by sliding damper.

Iron Base and Legs shown in illustration are NOT included in price, but can be furnished as an Extra.

RETURN FLUE COOKERS

		Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
C-7	30-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, return flue. Weight, 275 lbs.	22.20	23.50	24.45
C-8	40-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, return flue. Weight, 320 lbs.	29.70	31.20	32.30
C-9	60-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, return flue. Weight, 400 lbs.	39.65	41.50	42.90

STRAIGHT FLUE COOKERS

C-1	20-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, straight flue. Weight, 166 lbs.	16.75	17.50	18.10
C-2	30-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, straight flue. Weight, 220 lbs.	20.80	21.85	22.60
C-3	40-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, straight flue. Weight, 280 lbs.	24.65	25.85	26.75
C-4	50-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, straight flue. Weight, 280 lbs.	29.85	31.20	32.20
C-5	60-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, straight flue. Weight, 345 lbs.	32.50	34.10	35.30
C-6	75-gallon Feed Cooker, including kettle, straight flue. Weight, 415 lbs.	38.60	40.55	42.00

BASES AND COAL GRATES (not included in cooker prices)

If you wish to use a Cooker inside a building you must order base and legs. If you wish to use coal as fuel you must order a grate or grate and holder.

		Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
C-10	Cast Base, with legs, for 20 and 30 gallons. Weight, 75 lbs.	6.70	7.05	7.35
C-11	Cast Base, with legs, for 40 and 50 gallons. Weight, 87 lbs.	8.90	9.30	9.60
C-12	Cast Base, with legs, for 60 and 75 gallons. Weight, 97 lbs.	11.40	11.90	12.20
C-13	Coal Grate only. Weight, 8 lbs.	1.00	1.05	1.05
C-14	Coal Grate and Holder, complete, for straight or return flue cookers. Weight, 51 lbs.	4.90	5.20	5.30

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Have you ordered your Bob Sleighs?

Stock Is Limited—Prices Are Right

Don't put off ordering—you will regret it later. The supply will not go around.

Better sleighs were never built. Runners of selected oak, benches of hard maple, bolsters and pole of straight-grained, hard maple.

Quality
Guaranteed

Cast or
Steel
Shoes

Iron Strapping on nose and forward part of runners. Stark pins placed to give proper pitch to runners and to prevent binding of bench under heavy loads.

		F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
V-130	2-inch Steel Shoes, with pole. Weight, 400 lbs.	39.15	40.45	42.00
V-131	2½-inch Steel Shoes, with pole. Weight, 475 lbs.	44.65	46.75	47.60

		F.O.B. Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
V-132	2-inch Cast Shoes, with pole. Weight, 525 lbs.	43.95	45.60	47.60
V-133	2½-inch Cast Shoes, with pole. Weight, 575 lbs.	47.55	49.35	51.55

You do not have to be a
Member of this Company
to do Business with it.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

Cash Business

"Smith gives credit—Why can't you?"

a purchaser of machinery or supplies will sometimes say.

There are two answers to that. The first is that the Organized Farmers set out with their own Organization to reduce the cost of doing their own business. Conducting business on a strictly cash plan is one of the ways to keep down that cost. That is why the principle was adopted by the Company.

That is one answer. Here is the other one.

Smith doesn't give credit. Smith can't give credit any more than he can give you money. If he starts out to he will go broke. If you get credit from Smith you buy it from him and pay for it. Getting credit is practically the same thing as getting a loan of money. There is no disgrace about borrowing money, nearly all business men and nearly all farmers do it at times, and should do it.

Now if you borrow money you want to do it the cheapest way. Smith hasn't got any money to lend you; if you borrow it from him he has to get it from someone else. Perhaps it will be from a wholesaler, or from a head office, or from a bank. If it comes through a wholesaler, or a head office, they must get it from a bank.

It all comes from a bank sometime for these concerns haven't got money of their own to lend. They get it from a place where money is to be had to loan, and that is the bank. The farmer who needs credit to pay for machinery or goods will find it's cheaper, as a rule, to get it direct from the bank rather than have the credit pass through several hands before he gets it.

"But why be so strict about it," a customer sometimes asks. "It would be a great convenience if you let this payment stand for a week or so, until I can get into town, or in to the elevator. You know I am perfectly good for the amount."

One reason is that it is too expensive to open a special credit with a customer, even for a few days. It means special bookkeeping. It would cost more to handle a single credit transaction than where a lot of credit business is done. There is simply no machinery for taking care of credit business in any of the Company's elevator points, at different branches, or at the head offices.

Another reason is discrimination. When the farmers of the West lay down a rule through their Board of Directors for the guidance of their own Company, it must be applied without discrimination to all farmers. Other Companies might give special privileges, but the Farmers' Company must be absolutely equal in its treatment to all.

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We ship to markets in Russia, China, England, North and South America. We sell to those markets where we get the highest prices. These great advantages of the world's best markets are now offered to every U.S. and Canadian Trapper. Think it over. Ship to us, and be sure to get more money, bigger profits for all your furs.

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Enjoy that peace of mind that comes to a shipper when he knows he is shipping to an honest firm.

You will make no mistake shipping to me and be glad you made my acquaintance.

HONEST GRADING HONEST PRICES
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NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Manitoba Meadows.

Lloydminster Shipping Livestock

Continued from Page 9

of his bonus. The only revenue which the company derives from its livestock shipping activities is the increase in insurance reserve and such sundry economies as the restless brain of the manager can effect. To the farmer who does not know the various items which go to make this tax of \$12.20 on this 1,000-pound steer above quoted, this price looks large, and if the dealer presents the argument glibly enough he will usually make an impression, but if his claim is dragged out into the light and dissected, it is not likely to do much harm to the farmers' organization. After all, it works out at 1½ cents per pound, which means that the farmer nets the Winnipeg price less 1½ cents, as against two, three and even four cents which the dealers demanded in the palmy days.

Meeting Private Competition

In every community there are some men who will not take a chance. Rather than ship co-operatively with the hope of obtaining full value for their livestock, they prefer to sell locally for cash, which means that they are willing to pay someone else to take the risk of a fall in the market price. In order to get the custom of this class the association commenced buying outright. In these days of rapidly fluctuating prices, it takes more nerve to ship co-operatively, consequently, in this present season, a good portion of the stock handled by the farmers' company is bought on the same basis as other dealers buy; the farmers' agent becomes cattle dealer, but the profits go into the association exchequer to be passed out again to farmers as co-operative bonus.

According to arrangements made with the railroad with a view to better freight service, the association were in the habit of shipping every second Friday. This placed them at some disadvantage against competing dealers who bought any day in the week and were willing, and often did, save up for a month to collect a car load. The association, therefore, met this competition by adopting a similar policy. This increased expenses, but the farmers can still do business for less than the other fellows with their small turn-over.

The Lloydminster Association has shipped to almost every central point in the west and dealt with all manner of commission firms. Mr. Wright speaks well of the commission man and the service he has had at terminals. So far no shipments have been made to American markets, but the society is making the break this fall. I saw the steers destined for this first southward shipment, and a beautiful lot they were—19 three-year-old steers, all round 1,500 pounds, of very good Shorthorn breeding. No better argument could be adduced for the use of pure-bred sires than the uniform quality of this bunch, thick-fleshed, compact, well-finished animals which will hustle the American corn-fed steers for finish.

Shrinkage

The experience of this association has brought out some illuminating comparisons with regard to shrinkage. It was observed that the loss in weight on both cattle and hogs is almost the

same for the 14-hour trip to Edmonton as for the 48-hour haul to Winnipeg. Mr. Wright's suggestion is that most of the shrinkage occurs when the animals are frightened and cross, and unwilling to eat. After they have been on the cars a few hours they become habituated to their strange surroundings and commence feeding. For this reason he expects that Chicago shipments will not show much greater shrinkage than those weighed out at Winnipeg. Steers which have been used to handling, stand the trip much better than those which have to be battered into submission, and as the shipment I saw which was intended for the south were a very placid lot, shrinkage figures should be light. Mr. Wright thinks the freight charge from Lloydminster to Packerstown will not work out at more than two-and-a-half cents per pound. The results of this shipment will afford interest to a good many shippers meditating on a trial trip south.

Livestock shipping is only one feature of the business carried on by the Lloydminster Association. Lumber, hardware, harness, binder twine and implements, with many smaller lines such as apples and salt make up a considerable volume of trade. A look at the 1919 binder twine operations gives an idea of what value to a farming community an organization of this kind may be. When the farmers went into business there were five private dealers in Lloydminster handling twine. In 1919 the farmers are selling the same twine cheaper than their opposition can, because, having obtained the virtual monopoly of the business, they are able to buy it in larger quantities. The enviable financial position of the company helps, too, as they enjoy discount privileges for spot cash.

Every pound of twine bought by the farmers in this district in 1919 went through the hands of their own organization. The only competitors in town who handled this commodity bought it from the co-operative stock! And here is the way the farmers have exercised their monopoly. Twine sold retail in Lloydminster for one-and-a-half cents less than in any of the neighboring towns. On the 97,000 pounds distributed from the Co-operative store, farmers were saved \$1,455.

High Finance

An exploration of the books of the company astounds one. It is incorporated under the Saskatchewan Act which did not allow interest higher than six per cent to be paid to shareholders until this summer, when the maximum was extended to eight per cent. Since its inception the society has always paid the maximum. Additionally a bonus of two per cent has been paid or credited in the form of share capital to all patrons whether shareholders or not, ever since the first year. That is to say on every \$100 purchase, each purchaser has \$2.00 returned to him at the end of the year. There is a small exemption list on which no direct bonuses are paid; articles on which the margin of profit is too small. There are 1,058 shareholders with \$14,700 share capital to their credit. The original shares were



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valued at \$25, on which 40 per cent. was paid up. No further call has been made on shareholders, but the increase in share capital have come entirely out of the profits on the business. Glancing over the books one sees many instances of farmers who invested \$10 in 1914, have since drawn dividends and bonuses and still have over ten times as much share capital as their original investment only five years ago. Still more remarkable are the accounts of some individuals who have never paid a cent on shares and have accumulated over \$100 share capital, which, of course, draws interest now at eight per cent. Here is one typical account:

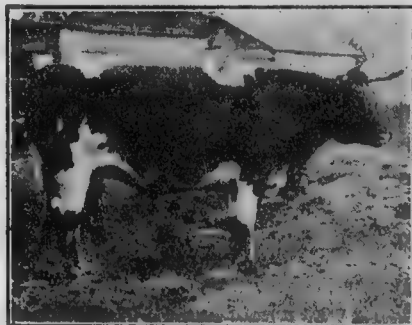
Date	Paid on share	dividend and bonus	share value	With- drawn
Dec. 1915	Nil	\$ 8.24		
Dec. 1916	Nil	41.30		
Dec. 1917	Nil	117.30		\$91.84
Dec. 1918	Nil	109.55		

Besides getting the highest market for his livestock and buying his goods at the lowest prices in town, this farmer, without one cent investment, has participated in profits to the extent of \$91.84, and has \$109.55 to his credit which is drawing a yearly dividend of eight per cent. There is nothing which can check the growth of an institution like this but the disloyalty of farmers to their real interests and their credulity to the bland arguments of the private dealer. This latter class may be the most estimable fellows in the world, but charity and business should not be confused.

The books show another interesting feature. No account is too small to receive attention. Mr. Wright is a great believer in encouraging pride of ownership in the boys. He exhibits with satisfaction accounts as small as 14 cents, credited to school-boys five years ago. These boys got yearly notices showing their financial statements, and some of them have now become the most steadfast of the co-operative supporters because they were early made to feel of some importance in the community. The boys of yesterday are the men of today. They are the ones who are going to put this thing through on a large scale in another generation. The original value of their accounts did not pay for the stamps required to mail advices, but expenses incurred in this sort of evangelism is converting the customers who count.

The Personal Element

Lloydminster farmers may well be proud of the record made by their association in these pioneer days of co-



One of the Wright Steers for Chicago.

operation. Their's is an achievement that inspires; their future loyalty to it is an exact measure of their sincerity in demanding better working conditions. But organizations like this don't just happen. They are built on the tireless energy, and desperate resolve of the few who bear the unpopular burden of leadership. It is impossible to overstate the unflagging devotion which is demanded of the manager, and the opprobrium which he must face. The ideal manager for a farmers' co-operative business would be a tactful chancellor of the exchequer, with good pugilistic ability and a passion for working nights. The Saskatchewan Act of Incorporation does not allow these associations to deal on any terms but cash, but even the most solid farmer may not be able to pay cash regularly. How is his business to be held? To our personal knowledge the most successful of these enterprises have been repeatedly carried on the personal credit of the managers, and volume of business has been held because of personal

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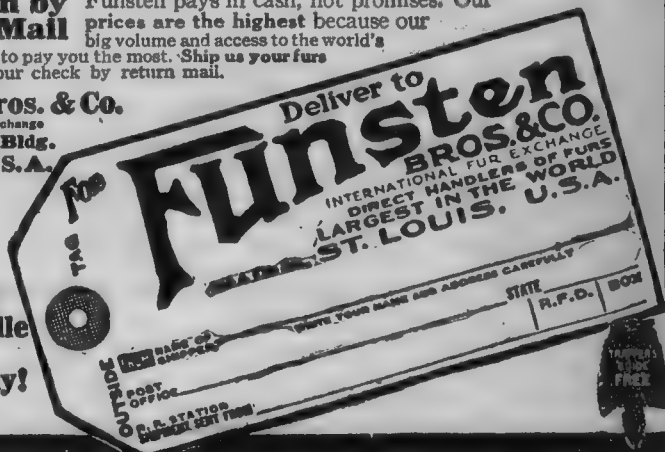
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A MAN IS AS OLD AS HIS ARTERIES

Importance of Keeping Our Blood Pressure Down

By W. A. GRIFFITHS, Phm. B.

Were you ever tested for life insurance? If so, and your age is anywhere around the forty mark or over, you will recollect how carefully the physician was in ascertaining your exact blood pressure, and, if very high, anywhere say above 150, it is doubtful whether your policy would be granted or not.

You are probably aware that the condition of the arteries regulates your blood pressure, and the lower this pressure the easier it is for the heart to pump the blood through the different parts of the body. Therefore it is necessary to long life that we should aim to keep our arteries as young as possible.

The reason for high pressure is attributed to many causes, and occurs earlier in life in persons of sedentary habits or those with indoor occupations, who have confined themselves too closely to business for continuous years—in most cases from constipation, or continually taking laxatives or cathartics of different kinds in an effort to keep the system regular.

The best means of keeping the system in perfect working order, reducing the blood pressure and preventing hardening of the arteries lies in taking plenty of outdoor exercise, long walks in the open, golfing, horseback riding or other mild exercises, and keeping the system regulated at all times. Avoid taking laxatives in any form, as they diminish the vitality.

Internal bathing by means of the J. B. L. Cascade, has done more to prolong life and keep active business men and women up to the 100 per cent standard of efficiency than any other means known. It's occasional use perfectly cleanses the intestines and keeps them clean, so that the blood circulating through these parts once every 24 hours does not become contaminated and is not allowed to poison the system. High pressure lessens, sleepless nights are gone, indigestion is a trouble unknown to internal bathers, rheumatism disappears, and likewise many other ills directly caused from constipation.

It is a proven fact, demonstrated by Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, inventor of the J. B. L. Cascade, in his own case, that internal bathers live longer than those who are not. Dr. Tyrrell, 25 years ago, was told by his physician that he could not live more than two years at the most, and attributes his long life to the use of the J. B. L. Cascade.

The writer is well acquainted with a wholesale grocer in northwestern Ontario, at present 86 years of age, who personally directs his large business every day from his own desk. He has been a user of the J. B. L. Cascade now for years, and tells his many friends that internal bathing is alone responsible for his wonderful health and energy at this age. I could also mention many similar cases almost equal to this that have come directly under my notice during the past ten years.

If you want to live longer and always be fit and free from the many ills which are liable to creep on us as years advance, learn more about this important subject.

Write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, Suite 86 Tyrrell Building, 163 College street, Toronto, and you will receive a 64-page book, called "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," free of charge if you mention having read this article in The Grain Growers Guide.

Over half a million bright, intelligent Canadians and Americans who use the J. B. L. Cascade are very enthusiastic on internal bathing, and if you want to regain your health and keep it just write for this booklet while it is on your mind, and you will learn from it much to your advantage regarding this important subject.

Personally I am very enthusiastic on internal bathing, because I have seen what it has done in illness as well as in health, and I believe that every person who wishes to keep in as near a perfect condition as is humanly possible should at least be informed on this subject. You will probably learn something about yourself which you have never known through reading this little book to which I refer.—Adv.

loans made to patrons, all of which is most praiseworthy on the part of the manager, but is it sound business?

One of the greatest difficulties at Lloydminster has been the retention of share capital. Farmers insist on drawing out their dividends and bonuses, and refuse to subscribe any further on their capital. This makes expansion impossible. Rapidity of turnover can only be carried to a certain point, and in a farmers' company where the margin of profit is kept down to the irreducible minimum, the sole means of increasing the business and extending its influence is to increase the share capital. This has been partly met by withholding payments of bonus until the shareholder's equity reached the value of two fully-paid-up shares.

If a society is to overcome the stiff opposition it is certain to encounter, it should come into the field on a good sound financial footing. If a co-operative society which starts with so little subscribed capital is forced to pay on all its dividends and bonuses it will languish like an infant fed on separate milk, and like that infant will cause a deal of apprehension to its authors.

The proceedings of this association afford one of the most profitable in the province of Saskatchewan for study because it is a pioneer working against every conceivable difficulty and meeting with unqualified success. If every farmer recognizes in this movement that it is in reality his own fight, there will be no limit to the success which lies before us. Without this realization progress in the west will be an indifferent hope.

Calgary Milk Shippers Organize

Producers of milk and sweet cream who ship these products to Calgary organized at a meeting in the U.F.A. offices, on October 27, last, under the title of The Calgary Milk Producers' Association.

For the past year-and-a-half the milk producers have been co-operating in a loosely organized way, acting as a committee of the U.F.A. While it is the business of the U.F.A. to assist the farmers in solving the marketing problem, it has been felt for some time that the milk and cream producers required to organize on a more definite basis than hitherto, and the formation of the new association is the outcome. The association will be affiliated with the U.F.A., as the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat Milk Producers' Associations are affiliated to that body now. Its inauguration took place at a representative meeting of the members of the milk and cream committee, at which practically all present signed up as members of the new organization.

A constitution as drawn up by the executive committee was approved with some alterations. Members of the old committee will resign at the annual meeting, when a new executive will be elected. Any milk and cream producer desiring to join can give his name to a member of the committee or to the secretary, H. Higginbotham, 214 Lougheed Building, Calgary.

To Improve Herds

Definite steps to improve the herds of members of the association will be taken and it is anticipated that excellent work in this direction will be accomplished as time goes on.

Objects of the association as defined in the constitution are to obtain a price for produce sufficient to pay expenses and make a fair profit; to supply the city of Calgary with milk at the lowest price consistent with the first-named provision; to improve conditions under which milk is produced and to seek to improve the quality of the product; to provide an opportunity for discussion of problems connected with the production and marketing of milk; and to negotiate for its members collectively in the sale or distribution of their product, and represent its members in all matters connected therewith.

The membership fee is \$5.00 and membership is open to producers shipping milk or sweet cream to the Calgary market who subscribes to the constitution. The organization is not aiming to include sour cream shippers at the start, as sour cream is a different proposition, requiring different handling. It is hoped eventually, however, to establish a sour cream shippers' organization.

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SOLE LEATHER

Backs from 8 to 12 pounds, \$1.00 per lb

HORSE-HIDE ROBES

Sizes from 60x65 to 70x72. Prices from \$23.50 to \$30.00.

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Clydesdale Interests

Scottish Exporters Anxious About Their Market—By

J. A. MacCurrie

AN article appeared in the October 18 issue of The Scottish Farmer, which will interest Clydesdale men in this field. Let me quote verbatim from it:—

"In some respects the autumn meeting of the council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, on Wednesday, was one of the most important held for a long time. Various grave issues were broached, especially in connection with the advertising of the breed, and the best method of securing an efficient bench of judges at shows which command the widest entries. This meeting synchronises with the export of two of the best living mares in the breed. We do not know the price at which Craigie Sylvia has been sold, but the



Dunure Sparkling Hope.

Owned by John Falconer, Govan, Sask.

declared price of Rosalind is 3,000 guineas.

"The Clydesdale is on his trial in the north-west of Canada. Recent advices show that unless Clydesdale breeders and judges take heed to their ways they will lose that market, as they 20 years ago lost the market in the middle western states of the American Union. A private letter, dated 23rd ult., discusses the situation there as it is today. The writer says, straight and square, that the competing breed is neither Shire nor Suffolk. It is the Percheron or Belgian, and one prime reason is the fact that experience has proved the best farm work horse there to be the cross from a Percheron or Belgian sire and a Clydesdale grade dam. In other words, the Clydesdale has given such wearing qualities to feet and limbs of the dams that its contribution to the blend is overlooked, and the continental sire which puts the big body and quarters on the progeny is alone taken account of. Another correspondent, in the same part of the world, says that our last article on Clydesdale Depression, has fairly tickled the 'boys' who wholly endorse our condemnation of the fancy 'spat' and the hind legs, crooked, twisted, and mal-formed to give a fictitious close action behind. Everywhere the Clydesdale mania for 'fancy' points is condemned. The writer first quoted says, 'If the north-west trade is lost to the Clydesdale interest it is the importers' and Scottish breeders' own fault. The Percheron or Belgian stallion, as a rule, is sold for one-third less money than the Clydesdale stallion of equal age and quality. This is an important point when service fees are from \$15 to \$20 for horses costing \$1,500 to \$2,500. Grooms fees are from \$75 to \$100 per month, with food for the season, which usually lasts about three months. Matured geldings and mares from five to eight years old usually fetch from \$175 to \$275. These are grades, Clydesdales, Belgians or Percherons, height 15.2 to 16.2, and weighing from 1,400 pounds to 1,650 pounds, and in hard-working condition."

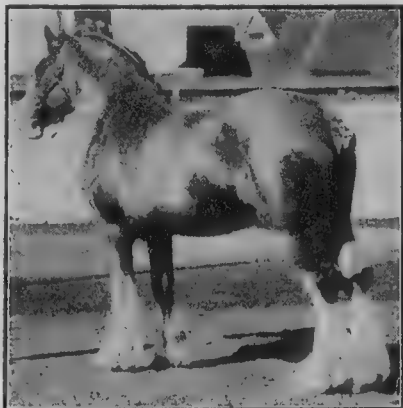
"These facts are valuable. They help us to understand why Canada cannot be an extensive buyer while Clydesdale stallions maintain their present values. But they also suggest the necessity for Clydesdale judges keeping in view the essential properties of the draught horse. When a north-west farmer, who may be of Irish, Dutch,

French or German descent, goes to inspect a stable of draught stallions—he rarely sees below the knees and hocks. He sees massive horses 'with better quarters and girths' than are to be generally found in modern fashionable 'tall' Clydesdales. To compete successfully with the Percheron or the Belgian, says our correspondent, 'the imported Clydesdale must be bigger round the heart, better sprung in the rib, better let down in the flank, with a lot more "muscling" in the forearms and thighs. To sum up, he must be thicker all-round but no taller; and with no change in the legs, except less hair.' Will breeders and judges take heed, or do they prefer to lose the market?"

Most of us will endorse what look like Mr. McNeillage's remarks, but I think he is over-anxious. Truly the Percherons and Belgians have made great headway, but the Clyde still dominates our show rings. The preponderant nationality in our horse-raising districts is British, and McPhersons and McTavishes don't buy gray-coated horses without a qualm. But we must all agree that sentiment, not even Scottish sentiment, can carry a business on for long, and the above quotation ought to prompt us who work for the breed's interests in this country, to a little heart-searching.

Let us grant that there has been too much striving after fashionable points in Scotland; how much more disastrously has that tendency operated here! In the home of the breed, with great numbers of excellent animals to choose from, even the horse which finds fashionable favor is bound to have most of the solid excellencies. Continued selection along the line of close hock action and flashy feather does not breed out details of vital importance in the same way as that policy of selection would in this country. At our shows the number of rugged Clydes is small, and when judges overlook these few hefty ones in imitation of the Scottish craze, the breed here is tremendously hurt. My point is this, that fashion may be harmful in Scotland, but it is infinitely more damaging here on account of our limited numbers.

The Scottish breeder has been jeered at for a long time for the tendency. Mr. McNeillage deplores, but he still continues to breed horses which I beg leave to say are just a little bit better than any others in the world. We can stand a lot like the good ones in Scotland today, even if we can't pursue the policy of the judging rings in which they won approbation. I feel that a great deal of the abuse which is heaped upon the present-day Clydesdale tendencies is uncalled for. At least



Elr Edward Garnet.

Owned by Ben Finlayson, Olds, Alta.

it should be permitted only with an intelligent realization of what the opposite tendency means.

Go to American fairs and see what their idea of Clydesdale type is; great, characterless hulks of horse-flesh, Shires without the meritorious scale, an honest abundance of bone of the Shire; plain as Percherons without their solidity and thriftiness. Clydesdales are not dead in the United States because they have followed Old Country

How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By J. A. BUTLER

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with green colts and horses with bad habits.



"ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.

Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc. etc. Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to accomplish anything—and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt.

No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horseflesh, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when war-demands have placed a premium on horses.

Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses" free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having as it reveals some startling information on horse-training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking.

Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 611 Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.

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and BELGIAN STALLIONS
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For sale at present time a few real high-class Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian Stallions, all ages, the majority of them prize winners; also a few good mares. The Clydesdale Stallions all weigh around 1,900 pounds.

PERCHERON MARES—A car load of personally-selected females due to arrive at our Calgary branch shortly. Make a point of looking them over.

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—A number of splendid, useful ram lambs from imported stock; priced moderately.

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Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows, safe in calf. I have also forty bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and See These Cattle or Write

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Herd headed by Le Roy Young III, by Young Le Roy, of the well-known Bowman breeding.

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tradition, but because they have lost sight of it. Most of the Clydes I have seen in the United States deserve to be discounted; they are neither fish, flesh nor fowl, they have wandered so far from the ancestral ideal that they don't mean anything.

There is some room for improvement in our Clydes, a great deal of room perhaps, and even let us concede that it must be in the direction of filling up the middle such as the American demands, but never let us forget the fundamental excellence of the Clydesdale, his matchless under-carriage and ability to move. Whatever tendencies we develop in the future it will be fatal to lose the advantage in this respect which we now enjoy.

After all it is a question of education. What are we doing about it? Numerically, we have the largest number of breeders, and our society is older and on a more solid financial footing. Yet we are not putting the merits of the Clyde before the public with the same zeal as our adversaries sing the praises of their respective breeds. We want someone to wake up the breed association in the same way Prof. Day woke up the Shorthorn men. He told them that in spite of the inherent superiority of Shorthorns, they were losing the ascendancy because they would not invest money in propaganda. He made enemies telling a plain truth, but behold the results; he has infused new life into the character of the Shorthorn literature one sees in the papers.

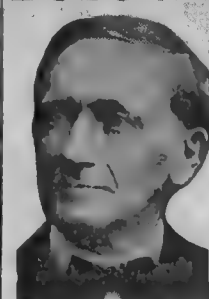
We cannot depend upon private advertising, for some reason we are hopelessly outdistanced already. In the four farm papers, during the first ten months of this year, one Belgian breeder carried more private advertising than all the Clyde men combined, and the Percheron men have used about twice the space we have. If agricultural papers give their support to various breeds in proportion as the breeds contribute to the maintenance of the papers we can expect little aid from that quarter. Publicity we must have and soon. The form which it should take is a matter for the association to determine.

The greatest check to the growth of the horse business today is the rise of the tractor. Trucks and tractors have come to stay for certain kinds of work, but they will never replace the horse for general farm labor. Motor power is most efficient for heavy loads, long distances and good road-beds. Slow, heavy horses are the kind which will feel their competition most severely. The foot of the Clydesdale fits him pre-eminently for soft land work. These facts are being brought to light daily with increasing conviction, and I base my hope for the Clydesdale future upon them, even should the tractor progress as fast as city folks aver.

Slaughter of Cows and Calves

From January 1 to October 17, inclusive, of the present year, 212,333 cows and heifers went through Canadian stock yards; 43,000 head more than in the same period of the preceding year. Drought in the grazing country has, undoubtedly, sent many young animals of both sexes to the shambles that would otherwise have matured and figured in the beef supply a few years hence. The present high price of milk has tended to save the dairy heifers, so most of the loss has been on beef cattle stocks. For example, there were marketed in Winnipeg during the last four weeks, 4,349 hardy, thrifty, beef-bred calves. It may clearly be necessary for farmers everywhere to square away, but good, young heifers and cows are the seed from which Canada is to reap her harvest. The demand in Europe is now coming to a head, and if it is possible at all, considerable sacrifice to save them will be well worth the cost. Mr. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary of the British Ministry of Food, says that there is not enough meat in sight in the world to feed Europe next year. If this heavy liquidation of beef cattle stock continues, there can only be one outcome. Cattle raisers will not be in a position to avail themselves of the splendid market which conditions promise for a number of years. The days of high prices will be spent increasing herds, and unloading will be timed for the days of the succeeding slump.

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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Bands and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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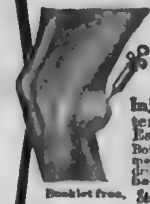
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Ringbone, Sweeney, Curb, Sidebones and Filled Hocks by treating your horse with **'Sure Cure'**, the new scientific remedy.

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WM. GILBERT, STONY PLAINS, ALTA.

Screenings Situation

Two important sittings were held in Winnipeg, of a representative gathering of those interested in the production, handling and consumption of grain screenings. H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner, was elected to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting, and said that the department had been handling the distribution of screenings for the past two years, as a war measure, but now would be glad to have the business go back to normal commercial channels.

Mr. Arkell said that in the two years they had found a Canadian market for re-cleaned screenings or standard stock food, and his department was anxious to see that market continued. To this end it had been suggested to the united farm organizations that possibly through them, machinery for this purpose could be found and to this end A. A. Powers, of the United Farmers of Ontario, through which organization much of the distribution in Ontario had been accomplished in the past two years, and N. A. Labbe, manager of Comptoir Co-operatif de Montreal, which had performed a similar service in Quebec, were present, also Messrs. Hawke, for the Saskatchewan, and Brown, for the Manitoba organized farmers. Alberta had been invited, but had not sent a representative.

The government had no preconceived notion of how this could be done, but was putting all its cards on the table, desiring a free discussion and expressing the hope that whatever arrangement was arrived at it would be more or less of a permanent character.

Questioned as to the amount which could be used in Ontario, Mr. Powers gave his estimate of 10,000 tons.

Mr. Labbe followed along similar lines, finally placing Quebec requirements at approximately 6,000. These amounts are for the current year.

These men both agreed that screenings must be lower in price than bran and shorts to make them profitable to feed.

Messrs. Brown and Hawkes, representing the western farm organizations, pointed out that while the west was, and would be from year to year, a market for certain quantities of screenings, the western farmers as a whole were sellers and more interested in the price, and would not be inclined to look favorably on a restricted market in the matter of price.

Amount Available

The question of the amount likely to be available brought out the fact that only about 20 per cent. of bulk screenings were suitable for or went into standard stock food, and that, judged by the screenings so far received from the present crop, the Canadian market could be relied on to absorb them, if price and distribution were right.

With regard to refuse screening, the commissioner made it clear the government would be glad to see them go out of the country, and the organized farmers heartily endorsed the sentiment. Last year about one-third of the total standard stock food had been distributed in the west and two-thirds in the eastern part of Canada.

Dr. Robt. Magill wanted to know why the government could not go on handling it, buying the screenings and selling them to the farmers?

Mr. Arkell stated that it was not the function of government to engage in commercial enterprises except under abnormal conditions such as the war had created.

On behalf of terminal elevators, Mr. Gage stated that if satisfactory price to all concerned was agreed on the terminals would be glad to continue the work of separation of screenings as they had been doing. Mr. Henderson, representing Davidson and Smith, of Port Arthur, who has been urging the complete embargo of screenings out of Canada, took up much time of the meeting, stating among many other things that our screenings were being shipped to South St. Paul, fed there to cattle shipped from Canada, the beef slaughtered there and returned to Winnipeg for consumption.

J. Murray, manager for the United Grain Growers at Winnipeg, thought that the whole question was not be-

ing faced. The department had had many difficulties to meet, and any other organization handling screenings would have the same. It was, he thought, a mistake to talk of putting the matter on a commercial basis and then talk on fixed price. The only truly commercial basis was an open market and competition. Apparently the farmers of Ontario and Quebec were not yet willing to buy on that basis.

At the second day's sitting, a satisfactory arrangement was made. J. U. Gage, speaking for the elevator men, guaranteed to turn out 3,500 tons for November and December delivery at \$30 unground.

The Ontario and Quebec representatives agreed to take it at that price as they hope to land it at their distribution points for \$40 ground. The deal is a straight tender on the part of the terminal elevators on one hand and the U.F.O. and the Comptoir Co-operative on the other hand. In the interests of the western farmers, Mr. Arkell reserved 500 tons for this section of the country. A representative of the Feed Division, N. B. Rimmer, was placed on the committee to arrange details of distribution.

Mr. Rimmer's presence on the committee indicates the government's approval of the settlement, but in no way involves them financially. Mr. Rimmer represents the purchasers who are already bound by agreement, and looks after western distribution. This definitely cancels government participation in the screenings business. The purchasers are not yet in a position to say what the cost per ton will be, ground, sacked and loaded on cars.

Mr. Murray submitted a resolution which was unanimously passed, "that in the judgment of the meeting it was unwise to place an embargo on the exportation of screenings."

A Premium for Pure-bred Rams

Any sheep raiser who purchases a pure-bred registered ram of any recognized breed recorded in the Canadian National Livestock Records, or eligible for such registration, for use in his own flock, and who has not previously used a pure-bred registered ram shall be entitled to the annual premium of \$5.00 for two consecutive years, provided he will comply with the regulations specified in Pamphlet No. 19, Information Concerning the Policy Regarding Pure-Bred Rams, issued by the Livestock Branch, Ottawa. This pamphlet will be sent free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It has been decided that the best way to prove the value of pure-bred rams is to help every sheep raiser, who has not previously used a pure-bred ram, to use his own flock for demonstrating the value of this practice. Therefore the Dominion Department of Agriculture will grant to bona-fide applicants who comply with the above-mentioned regulations, a sum of \$5.00 annually, for two years, for each pure-bred registered ram. No individual sheep raiser shall be permitted to receive premiums for more than four rams. Regular forms to be used in making applications under this policy are to be found in the back of Pamphlet No. 19.

In the pamphlet which has reached our office, it is stated that applications to receive consideration must reach the Livestock Branch on or before December 1.

Commission Men in Court

A Chicago court decision has been made which directly concerns Canadian livestock shippers who deal in the southern market, and may some day, influence a decision of a like nature here. On receipt of complaints from shippers that commission men charged twice for hay, that is, charged the stock owner in full who had hay delivered to his pen and then charged the man who next occupied the pen for what ever had been left, the U.S. Department of Agriculture threatened to revoke licenses of some of the commission firms. The court decision favored the defendants, and from this date they may "salvage" hay. It was allowed that the method of distributing hay made it impossible to keep track of every pound dealt out to shippers.

How Does Your Present Separator Compare with the SHARPLES?

HAS your present separator from 20 to 40 troublesome "discs," each of which must be washed after every using? There are no discs in the Sharples tubular bowl—only one small piece—washed in a jiffy!

Has your present separator a knee-low supply tank that eliminates lifting and back-strain? Has it an automatic once-a-month oiling system? Sharples is the only separator that has.

Most important of all—

Can you, with your present separator, turn slow if you're hot and tired, or fast if you're in a hurry, and still get all the butterfat—butterfat of *always-even* density?

You cannot answer one or all of these questions without proving positively the mechanical superiority of the

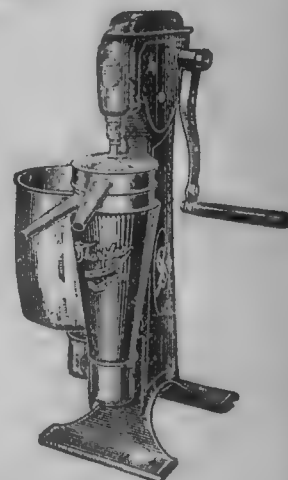
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DC-103

Shorthorn Heifers at Western Canada Sale, Brandon, Nov. 19, 20

We are offering at this sale the white heifer, IRIS D, 134986, July 6, 1917; the specially choice red roan, DORIS D, 134985, out of the great imported cow, Doris III; the roan, ISABELLA 16th, 134987, March 15, 1917; the excellent URY D, 134991, April 3, 1917; the thick, smooth roan, DAISY D, 134989; and the promising WHITE EMMA, 137117, April 1, 1917. All these heifers are of excellent Scotch breeding; they are by the English Lady bull, Van Dunck, 95596, and are all in calf to that great son of Gainford Marquis, Village Sultan. The offering is in nice condition and are a choice lot. Look them over.

ROBERTS BROS. - Vegreville, Alta.

Western Canada Shorthorn Show and Sale

BRANDON, Manitoba, November 19 and 20, 1919

100 Lots - 85 Females

STAR OF HOPE

LAVENDER 47th

FAMILIES REPRESENTED

Claret	Rosa Hope	Constance
Crimson Flower	Rosebud	Miss Syme
Miss Ramsden	Matchless	Lilly
Lavender	Bessie	Beauty
Victoria	Clementine	Roan Duchess
Nonpareil	Airy Buckingham	Butterfly

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Sale Committee Secretary

ANNOUNCEMENT

L. A. Bowes, Avoca Stock Farm, Calgary, Alta.

will offer for sale, by public auction, at Calgary, during the week of the Alberta Winter Fair (December 9 to 12), a choice collection of 60 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, including the 1919 calf crop of his herd bull, Village Marquis. A number of two-year-old and yearling heifers, and a few young cows. Watch the future issues of The Guide.

Send Your Name in for a Catalog Now.

High-class Shorthorns

I am offering at the Western Canada Shorthorn Sale, at Brandon, on November 19th and 20th:-

Six head of high-class Scotch-bred SHORTHORN FEMALES

four two-year-olds and two yearlings, from the best of the Shorthorn families, one of the yearlings being a Miss Ramsden, and the other a Jilt. The two-year-olds have been bred to that celebrated sire of prize-winning stock, Missie Prince.

SEE THESE CATTLE AT THIS SALE

H. S. CURRIE - Airdrie, Alta.

SHORTHORNS: For Immediate Sale

Owing to the feed shortage I will sacrifice several Scotch-bred Cows and Heifers and a few Dual-purpose Animals. Families represented include: Clippers, Countesses, Ramsdens, Nonpareils, and Butterflies—a chance to get straight Scotch cattle at sacrifice prices. Also have Two Young Bulls for sale.

DR. O. H. PATRICK

Bank of Commerce Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA
Owner of the Famous Karakule and Persian Fur-bearing Sheep.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS

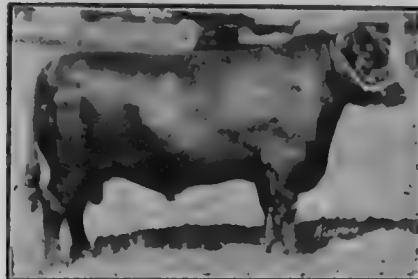
My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the big State Fair Circuit just completed! Championship horses and real herd headers for sale. Also some ten acres to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—FRED CHANDLER, Rt. CHARITON, IOWA. Direct below St. Paul.

In Livestock Circles

The present keen demand for Short-horns of the right sort, leads to the anticipation that the two sales at Brandon, the Western Shorthorn Sale and Mr. Bousfield's sale the following day, will be well attended. As the general public now knows that the numbers in the first sale have been strictly limited, there may be a feeling that the selection will not be large enough to accommodate all.

The public will welcome Mr. Bousfield's announcement that his sale will have 75 head to choose from. Among the bulls there is Oak Bluff Cumberland, by Oakland Star. His generous girth and heavily-covered back and quarters, pronounce him a true son of Sir William Van Horne's old herd header. Oakland Star sons are getting mighty scarce, and this one's individuality and ancestry should create for him a good demand.

Rose Winona is being let out of the Bousfield herd. Although only six years old her contributions to the herd have been in keeping with her promise as a worthy matron. She has scale and style, and displays a breadth and low-set depth



Espar Marshall.

Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull, Toronto, 1919. Owner, H. Fraleigh, Forest, Ont.

the explain her show-yard successes. Edna 2nd, a five-year-old cow, granddaughter of the imported Edward 7th, has all the bloom of a heifer. She is one of the weighty ones, but withal smooth, trim and fills the eye.

The demand for the bull first mentioned will be enhanced mightily by the appearance of Brookside Rose Cumberland, one of his daughters just coming into maturity. She is a duplicate of the old bull in her squat and comfortable perfection, a profusion of beef, with a tidy, typy carcass.

There are some young bulls being offered which will be, undoubtedly, snapped up in a hurry. Nonpareil Marquis, whose name will serve as an introduction to fashionable company, is a dark red yearling, very strong at both ends. Marquis Fortune is another youngster of good promise, by Duke of Saskatoon, and out of Duchess Royal, by imported Ardithen stock. There are three other roan yearling bulls by Ardithen Fortune, not in quite as high flesh as the Marquis calf, but valuable breeding stock, which will do good service in any herd.

The Brandon sale entries from Manitoba not previously noted in The Guide are given below:-

Jno. Ching, Darlingford, is selling Challenge, a grandson of Uphill Glencoe, third prize bull at Brandon, in 1915. He was bred by D. Allison, Roland, and traces to Constance, imp. His dam is an excellent milker. His grand sire, Vain Baron, when a junior yearling, won grand championship at Winnipeg.

W. J. Renton, Deloraine, sells a Red Bessie, a Campbell Bessie, bred by A. E. Meyer, Edmonton, Alta., and one of the well-bred animals in the sale. She is a Campbell Bessie family, by imp. Scottish Hero.

Jno. Strachan, Minnola, sells Grace Buckingham, a right good roan heifer, well along in calf, of the Airy Buckingham family.

Geo. Allison, Burnbank, sells two Fancy Lord heifers, one a red two-year-old, bred to the Gloster bull, King Tom, that topped the Brandon sale last March. This is a beautiful heifer, and she has all the marks of a "real" cow. The other is a white heifer, and has the Fancy Lord quality. Those who have attended recent sales at Brandon, and especially the last association sale, were much impressed with Mr. Allison's contribution. He had reserve junior champion bull and second prize junior heifer calf.

W. J. Lamb, Binscarth, sells a roan six-year-old cow, due to calve November 30, to the service of Red Prince.

Chas. E. Irwin, Newdale, is putting in two good, young cows, safe in calf to imp. Nonpareil Major, and ones that should prove a good investment. He is also contributing a good white bull, sired by imp. Nonpareil Major, and out of Claret 21st, imp.

John Strachan, of Pope, sells Uphill Butterfly 2nd, a right, good roan heifer, by Cupbearer, 101130, by imp. Roan Chief. This heifer is from one of Mr. Strachan's best cows, a cow that has been a regular breeder of both good heifers and bulls, and should make a good cow. His other entry is Sophia May, a choice roan cow, with a good roan heifer calf at foot, a good and regular breeder. These will look good anywhere.

Poultry Show Will Be Big Feature of Regina Winter Fair

One of the many attractive features at the Winter Fair, to be held in Regina,

from November 25 to 28, will be the exhibits in the poultry department, for which exceptionally valuable prizes are being offered. Splendid accommodation has been provided and this poultry show will be worth while.

For y-four classes have been allotted for chickens, 15 for turkeys, 12 for geese, and 20 for ducks. In addition to these ten classes for exhibition pens have been arranged. Special arrangements have been made for exhibits by boys and girls, 20 classes having been provided, and the prizes will be the same as those in the open classes. There are also 20 classes in the selling department.

One of the features will be the dressed poultry department in which special prizes to the value of \$100 have been offered by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. The Dominion Livestock Branch, at Ottawa is also donating \$60 in special prizes for this department. The Regina Poultry Breeders' Association has undertaken to secure a list of special prizes including cash, cups, medals and goods for the poultry department. D. T. Elderkin, secretary, Regina, will supply copies of the prize list on application.

Beef Cattle Prizes \$9,300

With a total prize list of \$20,000, and \$9,300 for beef cattle at the Regina Winter Fair, to be held from November 25 to 28, there will be a wonderful showing of live stock.

In the classes for Shorthorns \$785 has been allotted for prizes; the Herefords will get \$730; Aberdeen-Angus \$735; and Grades \$435. In the class for 15 fat steers, each weighing 1,100 pounds or over, the following are the prizes: 1st, \$350; 2nd, \$250; 3rd, \$200; 4th, \$150; 5th, \$100; and 6th, \$50. Eight finished steers, calved in 1917, and eight feeder steers suitable for finished with four months' feeding, will get the following prizes in each class: 1st, \$150; 2nd, \$125; 3rd, \$100; 4th, \$80; 5th, \$60; and 6th, \$50. Two classes are provided for groups of five steers, one over 1,100 pounds and one under 1,100 pounds, with prizes in each class as follows: 1st, \$100; 2nd, \$80; 3rd, \$70; 4th, \$60; 5th, \$50; 6th, \$40; and 7th, \$30.

Beef Cattle Prizes

Shorthorns	\$785
Aberdeen-Angus	735
Herefords	730
Other classes	3,900

Total, all classes

Sheep

Swine

Total all classes

Marshall Calf for International

The Hon. Duncan Marshall is taking his calf, Matchless Dale, a Cruickshanks Matchless, to Guelph and Chicago, next month. This calf has the type, the frame and the finish which should put him well into the money in the strongest kind of competition. He is Dale Viscount's first calf, and Dale Viscount, be it remembered, is by Dale Charlon, by Double Dale, by Avondale, Whitehall Sultan. No more need be said about his breeding than that. He will be on exhibition at the Brandon Fair as a sample of the get of his sire.

Sheep and Swine Sale at Calgary

The sale of sheep and swine at Calgary, a couple of weeks ago, was like the Edmonton sale of the previous week, rather disappointing, chiefly on account of the prospect of a long winter and scarce and dear feed.

H. S. Currie, Airdrie, Alta., got \$110 for his champion Oxford ram, from J. McLeod, Grainger, Alta., and \$53 for another ram from the same purchaser.

Dr. O. H. Patrick, Calgary, sold a number of Karakule rams.

The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, got just fair prices only for their consignment of good prize-winning Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. The totals and averages are as follows:-

Sheep	No.	Amount	Avg
Shropshire ewes	43	\$10.00	\$18.84
Shropshire rams	100	2,237.50	20.53
Suffolk ewes	4	74.00	18.50
Suffolk rams	11	183.00	16.64
Oxford rams	38	1,029.50	27.09
Persian rams	6	129.00	21.50
Grade ewes	133	1,753.00	13.18
	344	\$6,216.00	\$18.07

Swine	No.	Amount	Avg
Yorkshire females	5	202.00	\$40.40
Yorkshire boar	1	75.00	75.00
Berkshire boars	6	255.00	\$42.50
	12	\$532.00	\$44.33

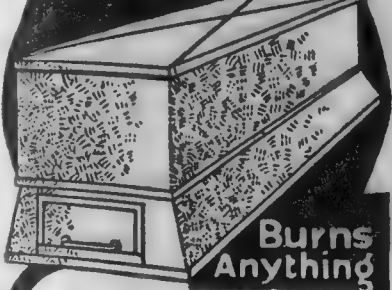
Charlie Yule's Shorthorn Sale

Shorthorn men who attend J. C. Yule's, of Carstairs, Alta., sale of 75 head of Shorthorns, at Calgary, on December 10, during the week of the fat stock show, will find



Edmonton Champion Berkshire Sow from Herd of A. B. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.

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a most useful lot of cattle presented in thrifty breeding form.

The offering will comprise 23 three, four and five-year-old cows and 14 heifers, bred to Craven Knight, Mr. Yule's herd bull, whose heifers averaged \$1,700 at a sale in the U.S., and \$800 at another sale two or three years ago, and in whose pedigree every female is either of Harris' or Cruickshank's breeding.

There will also be five cows with Craven Knight calves at foot, 11 yearlings, 12 bull calves and a few heifer calves. The cattle are right and well-bred, and some of the cows are due to calve around sale time.

Send in your name for a catalog now, either to Mr. Yule, Carstairs, or J. W. Durno, Calgary, who will conduct the sale.

Watch future issues of this paper for further and fuller particulars.

Sale of Avoca Farm Shorthorns

An especially well-bred lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of especially attractive merit will come under the hammer at Calgary during Alberta Winter Fair week, December 9 to 12, when L. A. Bowes, of Avoca Stock Farm, Calgary, will sell between 50 and 60 head, including his herd bull's, Village Marquis, calf crop.

A number of other young bulls by good sires, some two-year-old heifers bred to Village Marquis, a few yearlings and some breeding matrons with calves at foot, and bred again to the afore-mentioned bull, will also be sold.

The cattle are an outstanding lot and the sale promises to be a rare opportunity for those who appreciate good Shorthorn values. Watch future issues of The Guide for further particulars regarding this sale and send in your name to Mr. Bowes, 235 Eighth Avenue E., Calgary, for a catalog of breeding, etc., which will be ready in about two weeks.

Choice Offering from Roberts Brothers

Roberts Bros., of Vegreville, Alta., will offer for sale six very choice heifers at the Shorthorn sale at Brandon, on November 19 and 20. The ages of the offering are all a few months over the two years, they are in very nice condition, all Scotch-bred stock, sired by their well-known English Lady stock bull, Van Dunck, and are in calf to Village Sultan, 93381, the good son of the well-known Gainford Marquis. This is a real, classy aggregation of young breeding females and should attract considerable attention.

Good Dairy Cattle Sale at Calgary

Good prices were obtained at the sale of P. Pallesen's pure-bred Holsteins, held at Calgary, on October 30.

Ninety-two females sold for \$14,235, or an average of \$154.73; ten bulls for \$820, average \$82; 12 grade females, \$1,603, average \$133.58.

Considering the comparatively poor crops, the high price of feed and labor, winter conditions, etc., this was a most successful sale, and will give quite an impetus to future sales of dairy cattle. Some of the animals in the Pallesen herd went as high as \$400, the good cow, Sutherland Abbe Kirk Pauline, going to Jensen and Billie, Calgary, at that figure, while from \$150 to \$375 was a common price for others.

The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; Dr. Hays, Carstairs; Jensen and Billie, Calgary; Martin Pallesen, Calgary; John Mitchell, Calgary; Irvine Hamblin, Munson; were among the principal purchasers.

Horses Are Up in Price

At a sale of grade horses by Layzell and Durno, auctioneers, Calgary, at the Alberta Stock Yards, on October 31, last, 550 head were disposed of at quite an advance in prices, ranging all the way up to \$260 for single horses and over \$450 for teams.

Current opinion forecasts quite an advance in horse-flesh, and big prices are looked for in the spring. The auctioneers referred to will hold another big sale about the end of November.

Downie's Lambs Top Chicago Market

A consignment of 740 lambs from Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta., topped the Chicago market of October 29, selling at 15 1/2 cents per pound.

The lambs were sold through Miller, Dolan and Co., averaging 73 pounds, and their high quality was freely commented on by quite a number of competitive purchasers. The consignment realized fully \$2,000 more to their vendors than if they had been sold on the Calgary market, not including the favorable rate of exchange.

It is interesting to note that although the lambs were ten days on the road to Chicago, their average shrink was only seven pounds, just two pounds per head more than a similar consignment from Carstairs to Calgary, last year.



Brampton Second Gold Maid. 1919 Toronto Grand Champion.

BOUSFIELD SHORTHORN SALE

BRANDON WINTER FAIR ARENA, NOV. 21, AT 9 A.M.



10 BULLS
65 FEMALES

including many grand-sons and grand-daughters of such noted breeding sires and show bulls

Gainford Marquis, imp.
Shenley Adonis, imp.
Oakland Star, imp.
Mina's Jilt, imp.
Mildred's Royal.

Females of breeding age have been bred to Duke of Saskatoon, by Gainford Marquis; Royal Lavender, by Archer's Hope; Scottish Leader, imp., Royal Gift. Families represented: Vine, Graceful, Nonpareil, Matchless, Ury, Wimple, and others.

Write for Catalog Jas. Bousfield & Son, Macgregor, Man.



WATCH FOR THE DRAFT FROM

TRANBY STOCK FARM

AT THE WESTERN CANADA SHORTHORN SALE,
BRANDON, NOVEMBER 19 AND 20

I am offering 14 Heifers, representing some of the most fashionable families of Shorthorn. Nonpareils, Mysies, Miss Ramsdens, English Lady, Rubys, Jilts, Etc. This herd was shown on the Big Circuit and at the coast fairs, and brought home 75 Ribbons, including 12 Championships and 36 First Prizes.

C. G. BEECHING

DeWinton, Alta.

KIMMEL SHORTHORNS



MISSIE'S PRINCE

We have never offered for sale anything but a superior quality of cattle, and at the Brandon Sale, on November 19 and 20, we have entered ten heifers and a bull, sired by the renowned Missie's Prince that surpasses anything that we have offered previously.

Six of these were winners at Calgary, the others were not shown, but are of equal quality, and will make prospects for the coming year.

The families represent Village Bud, Mary Rachael, Sittyton Amaranthe, Jenny Lind, etc.

The cattle will be presented in pasture condition, and are in the best of form to go into the breeding herd, or take on flesh for the show ring.

It is seldom that such cattle are placed for valuation at auction, and we feel sure they will satisfy the most discriminating buyers of good stock.

T. BERTRAM RALPHS, P.O. Box 2311, CALGARY, Alta.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair

TO BE HELD AT

Regina, Sask., Nov. 25, 26, 27, 28, 1919

EXHIBITS CONSIST OF—Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Live and Dressed Poultry, Seed Grain, Field Roots, Vegetables and Fruits.

NEW BUILDINGS—A new arena has just been completed for the Winter Fair. It is constructed of brick, steel and concrete, and is the finest show building in Canada. Around a ring 210 feet by 36 feet there is seating for 5,500 people. Adjoining the arena is a new brick building 192 feet by 72 feet, for general exhibits.

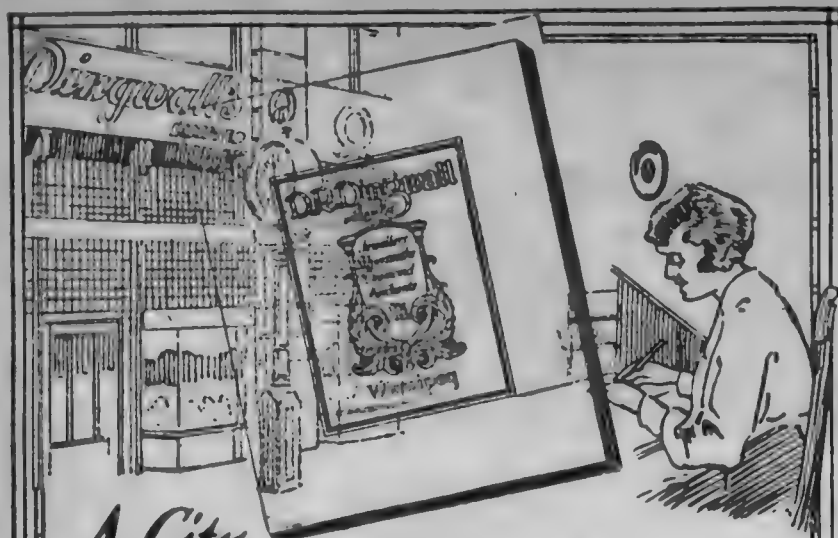
ATTRACTIONS—Besides band music and judging, a very interesting program of attractions will be presented.

AUCTION SALES—Provincial Auction Sales of Sheep and Swine will held on November 27 and 28.

REDUCED RATES ON THE RAILWAYS

T. B. PATTON, Pres. D. T. ELDERKIN, Sec., Regina.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



A City Jewellery Store in Your Home

—grasp what this means to every farm home in Western Canada—all the advantages of doing your Christmas shopping at home—hundreds of excellent ideas for gift-giving in a wide prices.

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An historic sign of luck London's latest novelty rage. Gold-plated, \$1.50. Sterling Silver, \$1.00.

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Black onyx and pearl, 14 K. gold. \$8.50

MEN'S RING
Signet ring, engraved shank, 14 K. gold. \$12.50

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This year the Dingwall Catalogue is more complete than ever before with ideas that will help to solve your many gift problems—beautiful illustrations and realistic descriptions enable you to do your Christmas shopping at home with just the same satisfaction that would be yours in personally buying at our store.

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How Irrigation is Helping Out the Alberta Feed Situation.
Drawing Alfalfa hay, grown on irrigated land in the Coaldale district, to the station.

Oats Needed for Seed

Premium Paid by Seed Purchasing Commission on all Oats
Coming Up to Grade

ARE you selling, at commercial prices, car loads of oats that will make good seed? If so, you are dropping ten cents or five cents a bushel on them according to whether they would grade No. 1 or No. 2 seed. The Seed Purchasing Commission is on the market for all the oats it can get at these premiums above market prices. Farmers who have oats of suitable quality in car load lots can take the premium by selling to the commission.

Not all farmers who have good oats are doing this. At least two milling companies have asked the commission for inspectors to examine all the oats coming to their mills. Any car lots that come up to the standard for seed are diverted to the Seed Purchasing Commission, and the company takes the premium. They have a perfect right to do this. The oats will all be needed for seed, and it would be a tragedy if oats good enough for seed were ground up, while the farmers would have to sow inferior stuff next spring. It is not yet known whether or not the companies will reduce the price of oatmeal on account of the money they are making by taking these premiums, but it would be wise for the farmers not to take a chance on it, and to take the premiums themselves rather than let them go to the milling companies.

If you have such oats for sale, the proceeding is as follows: If you live in Alberta send a representative two-pound sample of the oats to the Dominion Seed Branch, Commercial Travellers' Building, Calgary; if in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, send the sample to the Dominion Seed Branch, 173 Portage Avenue East, Winnipeg. The seed branch will give you a purity analysis and grade on the sample. If the oats are suitable for seed, and you decide to sell to the Seed Purchasing Commission, ship the car to the nearest internal elevator. You will be advised where to ship by the seed branch. Bill the oats to the order and advice of the Seed Purchasing Commission, Post Office Building, Regina, and send the bill of lading direct to the commission. As soon as they receive the out-turns from the elevator, a cheque in payment for the oats will be forwarded to you.

The premiums for seed oats are ten cents a bushel for No. 1 seed, and five cents per bushel for No. 2 seed over the Winnipeg cash closing prices on the date of commercial inspection at the Canadian Government Elevator, less freight from your station to Fort William. On seed oats originating at points in Manitoba, the commission also make a deduction for freight through Manitoba towards the elevator from your station.

The following information as to the interpretation of standards for inspection of seed oats has been gleaned from a circular sent out by the seed branch:

1. Variety or type. Extra No. 1, practically pure; No. 1, 95 per cent. white or yellow; No. 2, 95 per cent. white or yellow.
2. Maximum proportion of other grains. Extra No. 1, 50 per pound; No. 1, 200 per pound, of which there must not be an excess of 100 barley per pound; No. 2, 400 per pound.
3. Commercial grades that may be

accepted into No. 1 Seed: No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W. and Extra 1 Feed.

Commercial grades that may be accepted into No. 2 Seed: No. 1 C.W., No. 2 C.W., Extra 1 Feed. Oats grading No. 3 C.W. and 2 Feed accepted for seed shall be graded 2 Seed and marked on certificate under grade 2 Seed, excessive dockage.

No. 3 C.W. oats may contain three to five per cent. commercial dockage; 2 Feed oats, from five to seven per cent. commercial dockage.

Cars grading Extra 1 Feed that are sufficiently free from weed seeds and other grains to be accepted for seed, must be held separately either in cars on track or in separate bins in the elevator, and samples sent for six-day germination tests before accepting for seed purposes. The cars are accepted or rejected after receipt of a wire, giving a report on the germination test.

Minimum germination for No. 1 or No. 2 seed is 80 per cent.

Plenty of Wheat Available

The Seed Purchasing Commission has about its full requirements of seed wheat. The supply is stored at the government internal elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary. The grain is of exceptionally high quality, being good, heavy, clean Marquis wheat, the best that could be selected from the crop going through the elevators. One car of wheat inspected at Moose Jaw weighed 68 pounds per measured bushel. This was of the Marquis variety.

This seed will be available for farmers who require seed. It will be shipped in bulk car lots or in sacks. The price has not yet been set, but the wheat will be sold at cost price without any charge for inspection. It will be cheaper, of course, to handle the seed in bulk car lots, and the best plan for farmers requiring less than a car lot is to co-operate in placing their orders. The applications for seed should be addressed to the Seed Purchasing Commission, Post Office Building, Regina.

New Bulletin on Rust

Observations on Rust Control, is the title of a bulletin recently issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, and written by J. H. Ellis, B.S.A., experimentalist in the field husbandry department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The bulletin was prepared before this year's disastrous rust attack developed, and is based on observations made during 1916, a bad rust year; 1917, when rust was fairly severe and 1918 when again considerable rust developed. In conversation with a Guide representative, Mr. Ellis stated that the observations and conclusions reached were borne out by those of this year insofar as the damage was caused by rust. It was also pointed out that a small typographical error had crept into the section on Effect of Cutting Rusted Wheat at Various Stages of Maturity. The results given are for 1919 instead of 1918, as stated in this section. Owing to delay in getting the bulletin printed it was found possible to include these results. They have already been published in The Guide.

Observations on Rust Control, deal

with the effect of cultural work on the black stem rust of wheat with suggested methods of decreasing the damage. As stated in the conclusion, though rust cannot be prevented by any known means, it is possible to control some of the factors which predispose to rust and intensify the injury. The results of experiments with regard to such factors as rust-resisting varieties, summerfallowing and fall plowing, date, rate and uniform depth of seeding, manuring, harrowing the growing grain, drifting soil, weeds, plump seed, drainage, substitution of other crops and the time of cutting, are fully covered.

The factors which predispose the wheat crop to rust are given as follows:

Late maturing varieties; rankness of growth on summerfallow; late seeding and delayed maturity; seeding too thin on rich soils, resulting in rank growth; weak seed; poor seed bed, uneven depth of seeding and uneven germination; harrowing growing grain; excessive and unbalanced manuring; drifting soil; poor drainage; open, uncompacted soils; soils too poor in fertility to complete the growth produced early in the season; damp, muggy, humid weather conditions, excessive moisture after grain has headed out or at time of infection; slow-growing seasons; any factor which retards growth or produces softness or weakness of straw, or delays maturity, is a predisposing factor.

Observations on Rust Control, which is issued as Extension Bulletin No. 41, can be obtained free by writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Winter Heaving of Alfalfa

Heaving of Alfalfa by frost is due to alternate freezing and thawing. When the ground freezes expansion takes place and the surface of the soil rises, lifting the roots with it. With subsequent thawing the soil settles, but, being thawed free from the roots these do not settle with it. If the process is repeated the soil with each freezing takes a new hold of the roots and lifts them higher and higher each time. The roots are drawn up and injured and the tap root may even be broken. This injury is particularly prevalent in the chinook belt, where warm winds, thawing the snow and surface soil, followed by hard freezing weather, are frequent.

The prevention of heaving is largely a matter of winter protection. The Alfalfa should go into the winter with a good top, especially the first year. This may hold the snow so that only a prolonged chinook will bare the surface. Close pasturing late in the fall, or in the winter, is an excellent preparation for heaving. A light dressing of manure, evenly applied, preferably after some snow has fallen, will also afford protection, besides supplying plant food and also a mulch for conserving the moisture during the following season.

Growing Soy Beans

This season we tested several varieties of beans under field conditions, and among the varieties tested were the Early Brown Soy Beans. They were planted June 1, and ripened about September 15. The Soy Bean is a legume, which is grown for many purposes in the United States. It is a native of Asia, and is extensively grown in northern China and Japan.

The Early Brown has erect, stiff stems, two to three feet in height. Unlike ordinary field beans the pods do not shatter readily when the beans are ripe.

The summer of 1919 was not a typical Manitoba summer, but if a certain crop will produce ripe seed in 1919, might it not be a profitable forage crop in a normal summer? Soy Beans have been tested at the Brandon Experimental Farm for forage. They have been grown at Ottawa. The McDonald and Guelph stations have developed varieties which mature seed there. This crop is grown in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Let us examine the composition of the grain: Digestible nutrients, 85 per cent.; protein, 30.7 per cent.; carbohydrates, 22.8 per cent.; fat, 14.4 per cent. Compare linseed meal with 78.2 per cent. digestible nutrients; protein, 37 per cent.; carbohydrates, 37.9 per cent.; fat, 28 per cent. Wheat bran: digestible nutrients, 80 per cent.; protein, 12.5 per cent.; carbohydrates, 41

What Would You Not Give to Escape Rust Damage?

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost to the farmers of western Canada through rust damage. Thousands of men have seen their most promising crops wither and die before their very eyes. Hundreds of farmers have felt that the labor and expense of harvesting could not be met out of the threshed grain. With despair in their hearts they have, at last, touched a match to a crop that but a few short weeks before promised so much to them.

Are you one of many that rust has battered down? Or are you one of the countless number who fear that your turn may come next year? What would you not give for assurance that you have a better than even chance to escape rust damage every year?

There Is Hope

Mr. Wheeler declares that rust damage can be avoided in more years than not, by the use of proper varieties and by the proper handling of the land and the crop. That there are grains which, nine years out of ten, will mature before rust can lessen their yield or decrease their quality.

That there is a time to sow your grain so that, under average growing conditions, you can count on escaping rust damage.

That there are ways to prepare your land and methods under which to handle the growing crop so that rust loses its blighting terror.

These questions and hundreds of others, just as practical, and covering all phases of actual grain growing in western Canada are answered by Seager Wheeler (the world's most renowned wheat grower) in his wonderful book—Profitable Grain Growing.

Seager Wheeler is one of those so-called exceptional farmers who gets a good crop every year. Yet there is nothing freakish or secret about his methods. He gets good crops every year because he knows how. And he has condensed the practical experience of over 30 years successful farming in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. Read below his record as a world's prize winner and also of his practical results this year in a district that suffered extreme damage and you will readily see that he knows whereof he speaks.

What Profitable Grain Growing Really Means

Seager Wheeler has combined 31 years' successful experience as a grain grower and eight years' experience as the world's champion wheat grower, in his book—Profitable Grain Growing. The following gives one of the several valuable money-making points touched on in every chapter. Any one chapter is worth the price of the whole book.

Ch. 1.—General principles in overcoming three crop reducers—drought, frost and rust. Ch. 2.—How to seed, and amount of seed to sow to ensure strong growth—to resist drought. Ch. 3.—Time and method of breaking to secure large crops. Ch. 4.—How to kill weeds with a minimum of work, and, at the same time grow profitable crops. Ch. 5.—How to make a home-made plank drag that will offset lack of spring rains. Ch. 6.—The two exact times at which growing grain may be harrowed without danger. Ch. 7.—How and how not to summerfallow to get results. Ch. 8.—How to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 9.—How to fall plow to grow a crop that stands up under a dry June. Ch. 10.—How to spring plow to prevent soil drifting. Ch. 11.—Fall cultivation of stubble to kill weeds, conserve moisture and get a good root bed. Ch. 12.—How to avoid rust damage. Ch. 13.—When to cut the crop to get the most from it either under normal conditions or when it is effected by rust or by frost. Ch. 14.—How to use farm implements to the best advantage. Ch. 15.—Mass

selection to improve grain. Ch. 16.—Head row selection to improve yields. Ch. 17.—How to prepare seed plots. Ch. 18.—How a seed plot can yield a profit on every farm. Ch. 19.—How to make a farming mill pay dividends. Ch. 20.—How to keep up the quality of your seed. Ch. 21.—Marquis wheat. Ch. 22.—Red Bobs wheat. Ch. 23.—Kitchener wheat. Ch. 24.—How to harvest Red Bobs and Kitchener wheat. Ch. 25.—Victory oats. Ch. 26.—Canadian Thorpe and O.A.C. Barley. Ch. 27.—Selecting and growing potatoes. Ch. 28.—The importance of fairs. Ch. 29.—Preparing grain exhibits that win. Ch. 30.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the experimental farm. Ch. 31.—How to sell seed grain to the best advantage.

Notes—You can see this remarkable book at our expense. Fill in and send us the coupon below and we will send the book at once for your approval. If you like it you keep it. If you don't want it send it back at our expense.

SOME WORLD'S FIRST PRIZES WHEELER HAS WON

Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize	Year	Place	Product	Variety	Prize
1911	New York	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1917	Peoria	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1914	Wichita	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1917	Peoria	Potatoes	Early Ohio	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Wheat	Marquis	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes
1915	Denver	Oats	Victory	Sweepstakes	1918	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Oats	Victory	1st Prize Sheaf
1915	Denver	Barley	O.A.C. 21	1st Prize Sheaf	1918	Kansas City	Barley	Can. Thorpe	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Wheat	Kitchener	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Wheat	Red Bobs	1st Prize Sheaf
1916	El Paso	Barley	Can. Thorpe	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Western Rye		1st Prize Sheaf
1917	Peoria	Wheat	Red Bobs	Sweepstakes	1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Irish Cobbler	1st Prize
				Sheaf	1919	Kansas City	Potatoes	Gold Nugget	1st Prize (Dry Farming Section)

Seager Wheeler has won 16 International Sweepstakes and First Prizes on grains and three on Potatoes.

SEAGER WHEELER GETS RESULTS—SO CAN YOU

WHAT WHEELER DID IN 1919

On July 26, 1919, Seager Wheeler's land, like the balance of the land in the Rosthern district, received its last rainfall for that year. During the winter, snow (equal to one inch of rain) came but no more moisture descended till June 15, 1919. The half inch rainfall of that date penetrated the ground four inches and was followed by hot weather 94 degrees to 100 degrees so that it dried out in less than a week. After this there only came two or three light dust-laying showers and even no dew descended till early in August. Wheeler actually grew his 1919 crop on two-and-a-half inches of precipitation. Wheeler's three leading varieties of wheat were seeded on April 18, and were cut—Red Bobs July 28—Kitchener and Marquis on August 7. His Red Bobs went as high as 45 bushels per acre, his Kitchener and his Marquis Special Select 20 bushels. The Red Bobs entirely escaped the rust that spread over the Rosthern district. The Kitchener and Marquis were free of it on August 3, but by August 6, it began to show and they were cut on August 7, thus escaping any decrease in yield or deterioration in quality.

Wheeler got these crops in a district that suffered from drought, wind, soil-drifting and rust. The average yield in the district is two to six bushels per acre. Mr. Wheeler affirms that his soil did not drift, that the winds affected him scarcely at all—that he laughs at drought (as his yields warrant) and that his crop was not affected by rust. He states that barring hail he has had good crops for the last 20 years and that he will have a good crop next year no matter what rain falls, for his land is prepared. He knows how. His secret is yours for the asking. If drought, wind, soil-drifting or rust battered your crops this year you need his counsel. If you escaped this year it may be your turn next. Why not be prepared to overcome them? Profitable grain growing tells how. The coupon on the right brings it to you for your inspection free of charge. Fill it in—cut it out and mail it the first chance you get.

SEND NO MONEY

You Can Get This Wonderful Book On Approval

The Grain Growers' Guide has so much confidence in Seager Wheeler's book, Profitable Grain Growing, and feels so sure that every farmer who sees it will want it for the intensely practical and valuable money saving and making points which it contains, that it is willing to take the risk of sending it out on approval to any farmer in western Canada who signs and sends in the coupon given below.

The book contains 31 chapters each one brimful of the practical experience gained by the world's champion grain grower. It contains 350 pages, is printed on good paper, has large, clear, readable type and is relieved by 85 descriptive illustrations. The book is not designed as a text book but is written in simple language expressly to meet the conditions on the average western Canadian farm.

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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per cent.; fat, 30 per cent. The present value of bran is \$42 per ton, so you can figure the value of Soy Beans.

Soy Bean hay is equal to Alfalfa in feeding value, or slightly superior. Their composition compares as follows: Soy Beans, digestible nutrients, 53 per cent.; protein, 11.7 per cent.; carbohydrates, 39.2 per cent.; fat, 1.2 per cent. Alfalfa: 51 per cent.; protein, 10.6 per cent.; carbohydrates, 39 per cent.; fat, 9 per cent.

Alfalfa out-yields Soy Beans for hay, but Soy Beans look to us an easy hay crop to cure. It is an annual and can be sown with the grain drill and cut like any other hay crop. As a soil improver Soy Beans have an important place. Like other legumes they take nitrogen from the air and stores in its roots. A crop of small grain following Soy Beans yields as well as a crop after clover. Soy Beans can be used as an inter-tillage crop. Now we do not think it would be wise to sow a very large acreage of this crop without further tests. But we believe where Alfalfa will not succeed, on our sandy, warm soils, the Soy Bean may have a place in the future as a hay crop. We can profitably grow a larger variety of crops in Manitoba than we imagine. To the stockman this crop, if it can be grown for hay, will be very valuable. —G. McL., Southern Manitoba.

Kernels

In sending a sample of oats to the Dominion seed branch to find out if it will grade sufficiently high to be acceptable to the Seed Purchasing Commission for seed, be sure that a good average sample is forwarded. If by any chance the ear should not come up to the standard indicated by the sample it would have to be sold as commercial oats. If the ear was shipped west any distance and could not be accepted for seed, the farmer would stand to lose. The prices at the interior elevators are based on Fort William prices. A ear, originating in Manitoba, which did not come up to seed standards would call for freight charges from point of shipment to Saskatoon or Moose Jaw, and the price received as commercial oats would be lower than at the home station by the amount of freight for the distance covered. The loss would be equal to freight both ways. Be sure, therefore, that the sample is a representative one.

Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, five pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Alsike clover is proving best adapted for central Alberta conditions. It does not require inoculation, is hardy and productive, making a much stronger growth than is usual with this clover in many other parts. Its chief value is as a part of a mixture. The following mixture may be sown with a nurse crop of barley: Timothy four pounds; Alsike four pounds; Clover four pounds, per acre.

The Tobacco crop of the Kelowna district, Okanagan Valley, B.C., this year, amounts to 120,000 pounds, and of a very fine standard in quality. Growers have been paid 20 cents a pound. The whole crop has been contracted for by a Quebec manufacturer and is now in sheds, preparatory to being stripped and shipped.

Wheat weighing 67 pounds to the bushel and believed to be heaviest ever inspected in the province has just been examined at Calgary. It graded No. 1 and was grown 25 miles north-east of Calgary on a field of 12½ acres, which averaged 28 bushels to the acre.

The most important point to insist on when buying Alfalfa seed is that it is from the hardest strain of Alfalfa procurable.

Western Rye grass is well suited to regions with a light rainfall, and is beyond doubt the best grass crop for hay for dry land.

When preparing irrigated land for Alfalfa, level up the surface before the seed is planted.



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Short Courses Opening at Manitoba Agricultural College Poultry Short Course Jan. 6 to Feb. 17

This course is suited to the farmer, the poultry raiser, the breeder the fancier, and the back-yard poultry keeper.

Both men and women may enter this course, also boys and girls over 16 years of age.

Tuition fee, \$20.

A list of suitable rooms in the city will be available in the president's office, for those who register from outside the city. Only 50 can be accepted.

Farm Engineering Course Jan. 6 to Mar. 5

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Concrete Construction, Separators, Plows.

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Applicants must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees: Manitoba Student, \$30. Non-resident, \$35. Maximum number, 80; 40 can be accommodated as residents.

Correspondence courses are now open. Write for full particulars and send application before December 15th for either Poultry or Engineering Course.

J. B. Reynolds, President.

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135 Songs, 30 Cents—Words and music of all the old favorites, as well as many that the boys have made famous. Don't delay. Order yours today.

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Religion and Life

One Year After—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

ONE poor year ago the world was at war. When on November 11, 1918, the bells rang out the glad tidings that the armistice had actually been signed; that the smoking guns had fired their last deadly charge, and that our Canadian boys and the Allies were making their way unhindered and unhampered to the banks of the Rhine, we knew a joy that was deeper than anything some of us may ever know again. And now it is one year after.

What a memorable and momentous year it has been. How crowded in world activity, how notable in achievement, how restless and disturbed, a seething cauldron of social ferment that ever and anon boiled over and troubled the industrial peace of the world, a time of struggle and stress between nations, most of them exhausted and bankrupt by the titanic effort of the great war, yet striving to win place and power out of the general chaos, some of them manifesting the same selfish spirit of national aggrandisement that precipitated the great war. The year of the great peace has been no less notable a year than the years of the great war. Anyone who thinks these times are tame, as some do, is a flabby, apathetic, uninformed creature. A time that sees proud and arrogant empires crush to earth and little nations, long oppressed and ground down, rise to new greatness, is no mean time in which to live. A time that sees power taken from dynasties and transferred to the people, that sees the peoples of the world rise to a new consciousness of their worth and dignity, and demand a place in the scheme of things, "a place in the sun"—that time is no contemptible time, and no time in which men should be contemptible.

For one thing, we can never forget, or we were ingrates indeed, that the privileges of today and its infinite possibilities of progress, have been bought with a price. The old world's sun went down in a sky that was bathed in blood. We must honor the sacrifice of our own honored dead as well as that of many another allied nation. We must remember that 60,000 Canadian boys lie in France and Flanders, and, one year after, we salute the revered dead. They speak to us from their graves, these young men, the flower of our young land, who died to make us good. Of them we say, with Tytyl in the graveyard in the immortal Blue Bird: "There are no dead." These men cannot die, for they gave themselves for freedom and freedom never dies. They died because they loved their God and their country and us, their brothers and sisters and fathers and mothers, more than even the gift of life itself. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." They said, "We grudge not our life, if it give larger life unto them that do live." That was fine. What about us?

The question that we have to settle is, are we seeing to it that these young men shall not have died in vain? To many who will read this article the matter becomes not a general but a very close, intimate one and they say, "Shall Harry, or Will, or Tom, have died in vain?" As you loved him, he shall not. We, whose relatives played their part and live, join with you who suffer and we say, with emphasis and meaning, we will, we must, see that he did not die in vain. We cannot express our resolve in truer, fitter words than those used at Gettysburg, by that great patriot, Abraham Lincoln, "It is for us the living to be dedicated here to that unfinished work which they who fought have thus far so nobly advanced. It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." There is an appealing call for these

days as much as for the days in which the words were spoken.

I think there is no doubt already that men did not die and suffer for nothing. The winning of the great war has meant the coming of the freedom of the world, the liberation of peoples like the Germans themselves, and the long oppressed nations like the Poles, the stabilizing of good faith among the nations, and the establishing of international law, so that every nation must recognize its moral obligations as must the individual. The winning of the war has done away with the idea of which the German war lords were the great exponents, that a nation can do no wrong, for there are two moral standards, one for the individual and one for the nation. Our men have established the truth that right is right and must prevail, and that wrong never can be right; whatever specious plea serves to buttress it. After Germany's cynical disregard of the sanctity of treaties, that was a good thing to establish. So the men did not suffer for nothing.

But in our own Canadian life, we are a long way from having achieved the freedom and righteousness and the unity which would make Canada the nation we all of us want. To my mind one of the greatest needs of our Canadian life is that we abolish the double standard of morals that undoubtedly does prevail. One of the strangest facts of modern life is that so often men who are good enough in their private and domestic life are notoriously corrupt in public life. On the train the other day I heard a man say to another, "It seems strange that men should be so upright in private life and so corrupt in their public life." And then he instanced a certain politician whose name has become a synonym for public corruption, and declared that in any private business dealings you might have with that man he would be found scrupulously honest. Yet he did not scruple to rob the public of hundreds of thousands of dollars. There has manifestly been something wrong with our teaching of religion all these years when men who have occupied chief seats in the synagogues have no public conscience. The time has come for every Christian man and woman to use their influence to see that the highest ideals animate our public life, as they do our private affairs. If the men who lead the new farmers' party, from which we are all hoping so much, do not introduce a new spirit into public life, a spirit of unselfish service, we shall be sorely disappointed. They are the rising hope of the Canadian people.

A conspicuous lack in these days is the sense of responsibility. That was one of the notes struck by speakers like Peter Wright, at the great Educational Conference in Winnipeg, recently. The emphasis of today on the rights of the people must be supplemented by the recognition of the responsibilities of the people, every man responsible to his fellow man in his nation, whether that man is of his class of occupation or not. The only One Big Union Canadian people should tolerate is the One Big Union of all Canadians in the task of making Canada great. A union of that sort would serve all, not a class, and it is high time that true democracy was recognized to be a prerogative of all the people. We are all "the masses," and we must all think of all of us, not of part of us. All classes of society must get together in the service of the common good. On you and me lies the responsibility of doing the full duty of men privileged to live under a democratic form of government. One word more. How are you thinking of the great peace? Some think of it as a time for indulgence denied during the war, others of opportunities of trade exploitation, still others in terms of quiet so that unrest irks them (that is a temptation to which we are all liable), and all these are wrong. The only way you can properly think of the great peace is that an unparalleled time demands an unparalleled service, in the spirit of Him who said, "I am among you as one that serveth."



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Countrywoman

What It Means to Women

ONE is constantly struck by the spirit of self-sacrifice, and indeed self-abnegation, which marks the work of the women who are striving to make the women's share of the organized farmers' movement effective. A woman is making no small sacrifice when she cooks up a great pile of eatables for her family, leaves her comfortable fire-side and sallies forth for days at a time on an organizing tour, leaving her family to forage for itself. It means a great deal of time for a busy farm woman who is mother, cook, housekeeper, and nurse in one, to prepare an address, and keep herself in touch with the affairs that go on in the world beyond her doorstep. And it requires not a little courage to venture on a 50 or 60-mile drive in cold fall weather to bring the story of the big movement to a little handful of women in a frigid schoolhouse out on the prairie. Somehow persons who manage these tours, or campaigns, have a faculty of remarking that the next speaking place is 60 miles away in much the way one would mention that the drug store is in the next block.

Yet if the whole story of the movement is ever told it must needs be filled with the tales of the brave women who made such unmeasured sacrifices that it might grow. The other day a correspondent said: "Just now I am all dressed up waiting for the car to take me to a meeting a couple of towns down the line. It is blowing a proper gale. I have just poked the last pan of a 28-loaf baking into the pantry before putting on my hat. How I am to get time to do the family mending and darning I do not know." It wasn't a complaining letter, quite on the contrary it was the most optimistic and cheerful letter that has reached this office for some time, but it is indicative of the sacrifice this movement means to the women who are doing most to make it progress. I wonder if those who hear these women and meet them in their rounds of their districts or provinces look beyond the animated, interested organizer and see what it meant for her just to be at that little meeting and deliver that little message.

If there is the sympathetic understanding that she is just a busy farm woman like the women to whom she brings her message, the organizer finds her trip a great deal more compensating, and she takes away in her heart a greater happiness than when she came.

Woman in By-Election

It is not unlikely that the first woman to sit in the House of Commons in Great Britain may be an American. Viscountess Astor has announced that she will contest the Plymouth riding in the forthcoming by-election. During the 1918 general election in Great Britain the women who were candidates figured rather poorly, only one of the entire number being elected, and she a Sein Feiner.

Viscountess Astor is eager to be the first woman to sit in the House of Commons, and is throwing herself wholeheartedly into the contest. She has assured her electorate that there will be no recourse to the alleged feminine tactics of tears and hysterics. She assures them also that she will not be a silent member but means to lift her

voice in demand of the reforms which she believes will be in the interests of all the people. She concludes: "The first woman M.P. must do useful, conscientious earnest work, to prove that the women can serve the country in parliament and to convince the electors in general that there is a great sphere in parliament for women."

Manitoba Approves Action

A resolution is being presented to the various local councils in Manitoba and to the various provincial organizations affiliated with the national council for



Such Concentration as is Required in Blowing Bubbles!

their endorsement supporting the Winnipeg local council in its recent withdrawal from the National Council as a protest against the proxy system. During the week of the educational conference, in Winnipeg, representatives of the local councils and affiliated societies met in conference and unanimously passed the resolution which follows:—

"Resolved, that the National Council of Women of Manitoba express their disapproval at the proxy system and endorse the resolution of the Winnipeg executive believing it to be expedient to focus the attention of the fall executive upon this question, and that unless action is taken to meet the wishes of the council similar withdrawals will undoubtedly follow."

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution, when endorsed by all councils in Manitoba be sent to British Columbia, to Saskatchewan, to Toronto, Montreal, and to the national executive."

The executive is meeting shortly in Hamilton when it is certain this matter will be thoroughly discussed. The national executive must realize by now that to continue as the proxies voted at the annual meeting in Regina must mean the final breaking up of the National Council. The Winnipeg local council merely led the way, making it easier for those who desired to effectively protest against the system to do so by severing affiliations. Those

who are interested in the future of the National Council await with interest the outcome of the executive meeting which convenes in Hamilton on the twelfth.

Women of World Meet

A despatch from Washington, dated October 29, says:—

"Women from practically all of the trading countries of the world gathered here for the opening this morning of the International Congress of Working Women, the first of its kind ever held, and which has as its objects an exchange of ideas and experiences on subjects which most intimately affect women—legislation concerning employment, child labor, care of mothers and protection of their sex in hazardous industries."

"Each of the countries has ten votes in the congress regardless of the number of delegates present. Most of the nations, however, have sent only two delegates, except Poland, which has five. The executive committee of the congress, in order that each country's point of view may be represented thereon, consists of one member from each delegation chosen by her co-delegates. The members of this committee include Mrs. Katharine Berry, for Canada, and Dr. Alicia Moreau, for Great Britain."

"Election of permanent officers and the consideration of the legislative program outlined by the labor commission at the peace conference, faced delegates to the International Congress of Working Women today when it convened its second session."

"The work before the congress was outlined by Mrs. Robbins, temporary chairman, in the following statement:—

"There has been placed before this congress a very simple legislative program prepared by the labor commission at the peace conference. It is a program for the care of mothers and babies; for the protection of childhood; for the protection of young womanhood; it presents the questions of night work, hazardous occupations, control of unemployment, and the eight-hour day. What more fitting than that the women of the world should choose this hour to accept and assume our own responsibilities. We will give our answer."

"Delegates to the congress from 16 foreign nations had registered today."

Discuss Marriage Laws

A special committee appointed by the Alberta Presbyterian synod to investigate marriage laws and make recommendations concerning same is prepared to report when the synod meets shortly. The recommendations contain some unusual suggestions, and on first reading strike one somewhat favorably. They suggest that postmasters should alone issue marriage licenses; that the disability with regard to the marriage with a deceased husband's brother be removed; that only resident ministers in charge and properly ordained be given authority to perform marriage, and that the Criminal Code be amended to make it criminal for a couple to live together without being lawfully married.

Mothers' Pensions in Ontario

Premier Hearst, of Ontario, recently made public the report of Dr. W. A. Riddle, who was appointed last January, to prepare a report on the subject of mothers' pensions. There are, he

states, 16,048 widows, with 31,222 children, in Ontario. He estimates the annual cost of a pension scheme at \$1,078,440.

Dr. Riddle recommends that the government enact legislation to provide a scheme for mothers' allowances to be known as the Mothers' Allowance Act, which would provide for contributions towards the support where necessary of children in care of their mothers; that the cost be born, half by the province and half by the municipalities, and that the act be administered by a provincial commission of five, two of whom shall be women, with local committees throughout the provinces.

To Fight Social Disease

Government machinery for the treatment and suppression of venereal diseases in Manitoba, is now complete, according to Hon. J. W. Armstrong.

The sum of approximately \$24,000 will be available for the administration of the act passed at the last session of the legislature, of which \$12,611 has been given to the province by the federal government.

Already centres for treatment have been established throughout the province and the medical profession has been instructed as to the procedure to be adopted in all cases of such diseases. The law, which came into force in Manitoba recently, provides that every individual suffering from these diseases shall be carefully watched and traced. Each doctor when he commences to treat such a patient must notify the administration office, set up by the government under the act. It is not necessary for the doctor to give the name of the patient. He will give the patient a number by which he will be known.

This number is entered in the governments books and reports are received from time to time as to the progress made.

If the patient should at any time refuse to follow the doctor's orders or impede his recovery by any other means, the doctor has simply to report to the central office giving the name instead of the number and the act provides that he can be arrested and taken to hospital and kept there until cured.

Another feature of the act is that by the action of the government the cost of obtaining the medicines necessary for a cure has been reduced to a minimum.

Relief Work Needed

The following appears in the Regina Leader in regard to the relief work necessitated by the drought in parts of the West. Many enquiries have reached The Guide from women's clubs who wished to render help, and this is published for their guidance. Mrs. Louise C. Burbank, secretary of the Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Building, Regina, will be able to give any further information. Clubs wishing to give assistance to these families should write Mrs. Burbank:—

"The very anxious call for clothing for families in the burnt-out districts are coming to the provincial government a great deal faster than is clothing with which to respond to them. While there has been enough clothing received to supply 22 families for a time, there are 80 more families waiting with what patience they can, for the help which will keep them from perishing with cold this winter. One hundred-and-two families have applied for clothing, through their rural municipalities. There are 550 persons in these 102 families."

"Stockings and underwear are needed most badly of all; then boots; and then all manner of clothes for women and girls. Help with this work is desired by the provincial government from all the homes and the women's societies in the districts where there have been crops, and where a few garments can be spared. If the express charges are paid on the boxes before they are sent to Regina, so much the better for the government. The main thing is to send clothing at once, and let the boxes contain lots of stockings and underwear."

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—GET A PIANO TO-DAY

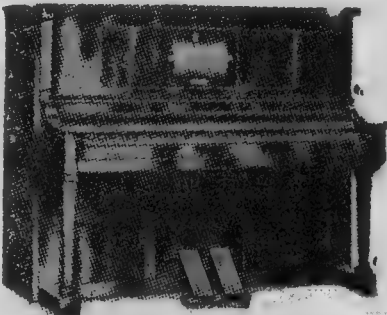
During the past many years we have conducted this annual Christmas Club. Hundreds of homes in Western Canada have availed themselves of the many concessions offered and secured standard Canadian pianos at rock-bottom prices and on such terms as could not be surpassed. This club is made possible through the powers of real co-operative buying. When a large number of people buy the same thing at the same time, from the same source, they profit by co-operation. It costs you nothing to join this club. There are no fees or charges or assessments, yet the membership gives you advantages of the most substantial kind. This club is to be organized at once, and will be limited to 100 members. Any responsible person may apply for membership. The only requirement of a Club member is that he is on the market for a piano. By joining the club you are under no obligation to buy, but if you want to buy you will obtain every club advantage if you select your piano on or before the 31st December, 1919. But, remember, while you may have till December 31st to make your selection, the club will be closed immediately 100 members enroll, owing to the approaching shortage of pianos. Join now is the safest way.

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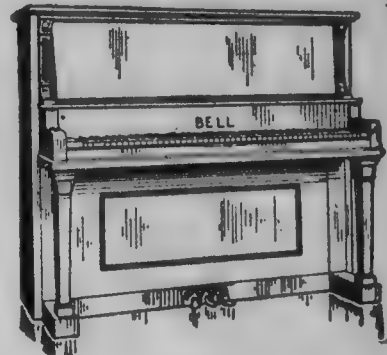
Regular \$725. CLUB PRICE \$650

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This club is run in co-operation with the best and oldest firms in the world, such as Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Co.

REGULAR Pianos are featured at SPECIAL prices and on SPECIAL terms. You have NINETY styles of Pianos and Player-Pianos to choose from in genuine Walnut, Mahogany and Oak cases. Illustrated catalogues with REGULAR and CLUB prices and terms mailed free on application.

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Style 28

Regular \$500. CLUB PRICE \$455

This is the Whole Plan of the Winnipeg Piano Company's Christmas Club

- 1.—Your choice of any make of Nordheimer, Gerhard Heintzman, Cecilian, Bell, Haines, Sherlock-Manning, Canada Piano Co., Lesage, Imperial and Winnipeg Piano Company's Pianos or Player-Pianos at special club prices until the 31st December, 1919.
- 2.—The terms are one-fifth cash down and one, two, or three years to pay the balance, or small monthly payments can be arranged to meet your convenience.
- 3.—A special discount for all cash or extra instalments paid now.
- 4.—The piano will be delivered when you join, or later, if you wish it.
- 5.—The monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments to date from when the piano is delivered.
- 6.—Every instrument is guaranteed without reserve for ten years. There is no "ifs" or "ands" in the guarantee—just a straight-out guarantee as strong as we know how to make it in writing.
- 7.—If, after thirty days' trial, the piano is not satisfactory, we will give you your money back on return of the piano.
- 8.—If the piano is satisfactory after thirty days' use, the club member has eleven more months in which to satisfy himself as to the character of the piano. If it does not then prove satisfactory in every respect, he has the privilege of exchanging it without one penny's loss for any other instrument of equal or greater list value by paying the difference in price (and we sell 90 different styles of the best pianos in the world).
- 9.—A beautiful \$15 Piano Bench with music receptacle to match the piano is included without extra cost.
- 10.—Freight paid to your nearest station.
- 11.—Come into our store or write and select the style of case you prefer, in Walnut, Mahogany or Oak; this is all you have to do.
- 12.—Each and every club instrument will be personally selected by our president.

GET OUR LIST OF SLIGHTLY-USED PIANO BARGAINS AT FROM \$225 TO \$325.

Privilege of Exchange

Privilege is given the purchaser to exchange within one year for any New Piano sold by us of equal or greater list value at the time exchange is made—all payments made being placed to the credit of the price of instrument for which it is exchanged. Club open now, and closes 31st December, 1919. There will be a big demand for memberships. Take no chances. Be on hand early or drop us a line asking for any further particulars you may desire. You will then be registered on our books and become a member of the Club.

Piano Prices will be Higher

Increased cost of skilled labor and materials are the reasons given by the factories for the frequent increases coming through at the present time. To-day in Canada everything points to higher prices for pianos. In England £40 pianos before the war are to-day selling for upwards of £200. Save money and buy your piano to-day.

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STEINWAY, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, HAINES, BELL, SHERLOCK-MANNING, CANADA AND LESAGE PIANOS.
EDISON, COLUMBIA, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, PATHEPHONE, CURTISS, AERONOLA AND PHONOLA PHONOGRAPHS.

Farm Womens' Clubs

Help Rural Teachers

SOME of the teachers among our neighbors, the new Canadians, are requesting the co-operation and sympathy of our women's clubs in the work to which they have so heroically set themselves. In very many of the schools, appliances in use in most of our English-speaking districts are entirely lacking, and it may be that some of our clubs would be glad to co-operate with some of the teachers. One teacher, with 45 pupils, is asking for books and toys, which she plans to use for a Christmas tree. We are asked also for a coal-oil stove for hot lunches. A phonograph would be a delightful contribution, and a wonderful aid in teaching English. Children's papers, magazines and pictures would be very welcome, and the children delight to correspond with English-speaking children. Any club wishing to have a hand in this vital work will be put into communication with the teacher of a school, by writing to Mrs. Burbank, secretary, Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Farmers' Building, Regina, or directly to Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Superintendent of non-English Schools, Parliament Buildings, Regina, Sask.—Margaret Platt, president, W.S.G.G.A., Tantalton, Sask.

Sydenham Progresses

We have not sent a report of our work to The Guide for over a year, and while we have not done a great deal, our work may be of interest to other clubs.

At the annual meeting in January, the officers appointed were: President, Mrs. J. P. Anderson; vice-president, Mrs. L. Harley; secretary-treasurer, Miss L. Linfoot; directors, Mrs. J. Henry, Miss R. Ceaser and Miss E. Ekstrand. The secretary was also elected delegate to the provincial convention in Regina, in February, and gave her report of it before a joint meeting of the men and women early in April.

Later in April, W. Titley, our minister, gave an illustrated lecture at the school, and it was followed by a social hour and lunch. In May we made arrangements for the adoption of Mount Carmel school, at Bruno, Sask., since which time we have sent to it magazines, The Guide, pictures and letters. We also voted \$5.00 towards the prize list for the Guernsey Rural Educational Association school fair, on October 8. In June we arranged for and held a successful picnic at Wolverine Lake, where there were sports for everyone, including a baseball match between the two schools in the district. That month we also sent a delegate to the political convention in Humboldt, and received an interesting report.

At the July meeting a 30-dozen crate of eggs was packed and sent to the Children's Shelter and Aid in Saskatoon. Our August meeting took the form of a social afternoon at which we entertained the neighboring sections, the proceeds from the tea being sent to the Saskatchewan Social Service Council.

In September, the members donated 12 quarts of fruit; and in October, 20 pounds of butter for the Children's Aid. A sum of \$10 was voted to the same institution to be spent on Christmas cheer for the boys and girls. We are also trying to send clothing and other assistance to the districts which have suffered from crop failure.

On the day of the school fair, this section in conjunction with the neighboring section, served afternoon tea, which was much appreciated on the cold day, and it netted us \$11 as our share. We have 20 members and an average attendance of 17. As far as possible, we arrange for a special piece of work for each meeting, and, of course, there is always a good program and lunch. We are holding our annual meeting in December this year, after which all meetings until April will be held in conjunction with the men's local.—Lottie M. Linfoot, secretary, Sydenham W.G.G.A., Guernsey, Sask.

Club Reports for this page should be sent to the provincial secretaries. They are, for Manitoba, Miss Mabel E. Finch, Secretary W.S.G.G.A., 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg; for Saskatchewan, Mrs. Louise M. Burbank, Secretary W.S.G.G.A., Farmers' Building, Regina; and for Alberta, Miss Anna M. Archibald, Secretary, U.F.W.A., Lougheed Building, Calgary.

Springfield Active

I am sure you are wondering how we are getting along out here at Springfield. We have only had one meeting since you were out in July, and that was last Friday, October 3. We have been so very busy threshing, etc., that we were not able to call a meeting before, and even at this last meeting only eight were out. However, we carried on with our work. We decided to send a box of home-cooking to Tuxedo Hospital, if possible, once a month, to one flat at a time. The ladies entertained some of the soldiers from the hospital for a week-end in July, some taking three, others two, and the boys enjoyed themselves, and were most appreciative of the home cooking.

Our section requested me to communicate with the Board of Health, regarding a community nurse to look after the schools and families where help is needed, and also to get in touch with Mr. Stratton, so we can send some books and papers to New Canadian schools. We are planning, as well, to

give help to the drought areas in Saskatchewan.

During the winter months we have arranged to have meetings in the different homes, and do some sewing for the Children's Hospital, etc., have round-table talks or discussions on any topics that are suitable to the season. Our committee had a very good program in view for these three months, but the paper that was to have been given last month had to be cancelled on account of the small attendance.—Mrs. Stanley Smith, secretary, Springfield, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

Hoping to Get Nurse

We are getting along very well in Alberta, don't you think? Our locals number over 230, and I feel sure we will make it 250 by the close of the year. In my district, that of Edmonton and Strathcona, we have now 49 locals, where, at the beginning of the year we had only 19. Of course, I did not organize all these myself. I am

The Cat That Walked By Himself

(With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling)

By Mrs. Irene Parlbey

HEAR and attend and listen to what befell and happened when the animals which had been, oh! so tame, for generations and generations, suddenly became wild, and wandered out of their nice, smooth paths, into the wild, wet woods, making ugly, angry noises which brought all the little birds of the air, twittering to the highest branches of the trees to see what was the matter.

Only the cattle and the sheep, which had become tamer than any one could imagine, stayed at home in their nice, warm barns, and sniffed scornfully at the weird gambols of the other animals, as they rushed by to the wild, wet woods.

And the wildest of all the wild things oh, friends! was the cat! He walked alone in the wild, wet woods, waving his wild tail.

And when the sheep saw him they said:—

"Poor, foolish cat, you will be eaten by the ugly wolf that lurks outside the fold. Come into us and be sensible! You shall play with the little lambs, and we will give you a cosy nest in our barn, and there will be mice in plenty to keep you fat. We will make a magic, and you shall be happier than any cat before you, and shall have everything you desire forever, and ever, and ever!"

"Nenni," said the cat. "I am the cat that walks by himself, and no sheep can lure me into their fold!"

And he went to the wild, wet woods, waving his wild tail, and walking by his wild lone.

And the cows, in their luxurious barns saw him go, and lowed softly to him:—

"Poor, foolish cat! You will be destroyed in those wild woods you are going to. What can one lone cat do against so many wild beasts? Come to us in our beautiful barns and you shall lap our rich, sweet milk, and sleep in our manger, and we will make a magic and you shall have all you desire forever, and ever, and ever!"

And the cat laughed and said, "Nenni, I am the cat that walks alone in the wild, wet woods, along my own paths. I too will make a magic, and some day all the sheep in their folds,

and the cattle in their barns, will hunger to come out and join me in the wild, wet woods where I dwell."

And the cat went off and walked by himself, and the sheep and the cattle wondered and began to feel just a little bit uncomfortable. You see they were something like humans, and there was a fear in their hearts that perhaps the cat that walked alone was going to have the best of it after all.

And they spoke to the woman when she came to the barn with her pails, for the sweet milk, and said, "Oh, woman! help us to bring in that wild cat to our barn. We are feared he will work an evil magic if we leave him to walk alone in the wild, wet woods, and danger may befall you, our best beloved, and your children! You, oh woman! are very wise. Help us to weave a strong magic that will bring in the cat from the wild, wet woods, and make him tame forever, and we will give you of our richest cream, so you shall never know want, and the young lambs and calves shall be always obedient to your call."

But the woman was truly very wise! And in her heart she despised the timid sheep and cattle and loved the independent ways of the cat who walked by himself.

So she laughed and said, "The cat who walks by himself has always been very good to woman. He guards my hearth, and plays with my children. He keeps my house free from rats and other vermin. I will not help you make a magic to destroy him. I will go out into the wild woods and ask the cat to show me the new path he is treading, and out of the great unknown forest, new and strange things will come to us."

"You, oh sheep, and you, oh cattle, have grown soft and fat and lazy with good living. You dare not tread new paths. You are blind followers, of blind leaders. The hum of the machinery around the barns is all the music your souls are capable of hearing. But I, the woman, will help the cat that walks by himself, and together we will make a great magic that will make your barns and your machines as things of nought! Farewell, I journey to look at the strange new paths that the cat is discovering in the wet, wild woods."

hoping to have an organizing trip in the east Edmonton district the first week in November.

At our local at Swan River, we had a box social Friday evening, and realized \$380 from 32 boxes. One sold for \$60, and all averaged well, as you see. We are working to get one of those maternity nurses in our district, and I believe we are going to be successful. Miss Smith has practically assured us that one will be appointed for this place. It will be quite a work accomplished, as we are so far from doctors and all medical aid.—Jean H. Field, district director, Swan River, Alta.

Mather's Fine Program

The women's auxiliary of the Mather Grain Growers' Association, has adopted the plan of issuing a yearly program. It is a specially-attractive program, giving on the front the executive and the motto of the club, and on the back, the directors and the personnel of the various committees. They have committees, namely: legislative, social, young people, program and financial, and patriotic. Mather sees that its committees work, as is evident by their program. A meeting is given over to the social committee for the discussion of its work; another to the finance and program committee; another to the patriotic committee; young people's committee, legislative committee, and so on. Their papers include such subjects as the following: Cheerfulness, or Is Whining Conducive to Happiness or Prosperity; The House-Fly; Shall we Have a Woman on the Council; Storing Winter Vegetables; Home-nursing; a debate, Resolved that the Patronage System is a Greater Menace to Popular Government than Political Pull; Citizenship, etc.

The program is attractively made up, on a good quality of white paper, and is small enough to be carried in one's pocket. It is a credit to the association.

Clavet Homemakers

The Clavet Homemakers' Club have had many very enjoyable meetings during the last three months. On August 20, the meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Richard Piper. Arrangements were made for the annual fowl supper and bazaar to be held by the club on November 11. One new member joined, and there were four visitors. After the other business of minor importance was concluded, the members enjoyed a short program. Rev. Fenster, of the Clavet Church, gave a short talk, followed by a paper on Domestic Science and Economy in the Home, by Mrs. Harold S. DuBois. Refreshments were served by the hostess, and everyone spent a very pleasant afternoon.

On September 17, the meeting was held at Mrs. Hepburn's home. The business of the meeting was finished and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in a social way. The sewing which had been donated for the bazaar was distributed among the ladies.

On October 15, we met again at the home of Mrs. P. A. Koll. Final preparation was made for the fowl supper and bazaar, to be held at the Clavet Church, on November 11, the proceeds of which are to go to the benefit of the church. Also arrangements were made for the Christmas program and Christmas tree for the Clavet Sunday School and children of the district, which will take place on Christmas eve. After the business was finished, the ladies enjoyed a short program. Mrs. Hepburn read a paper on Homemaking, which was especially appropriate. Frank DuBois, a pupil of the Unity School, gave a recitation, When Company Comes; and Miss Branche Pettit, presented a paper on Food Values and How to Present Them. The meeting closed with a few words from Rev. Fenster, of the Clavet Church. There was an unusual attendance at this meeting, there being present 12 members and ten visitors. Refreshments were served and the ladies started homeward after having spent an especially enjoyable afternoon.—Mrs. DuBois, Clavet, Sask.



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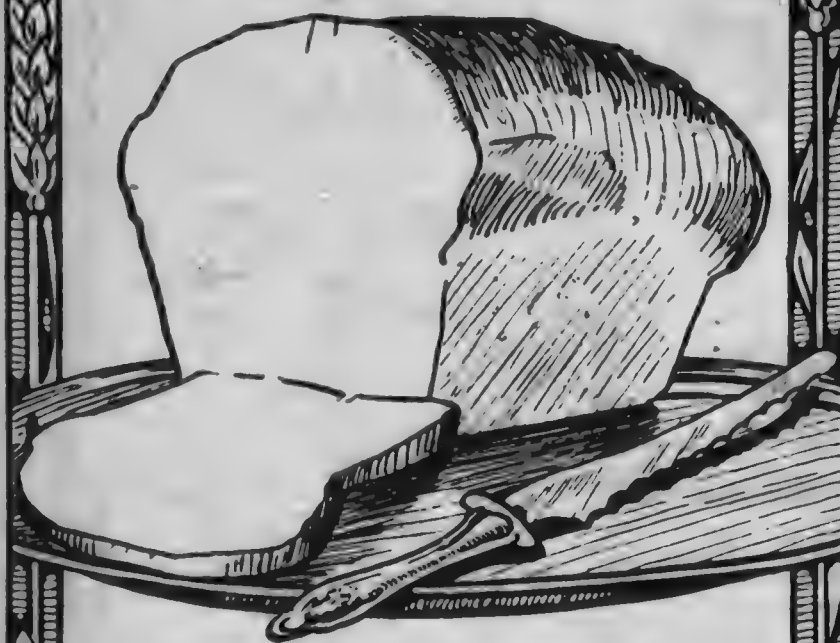
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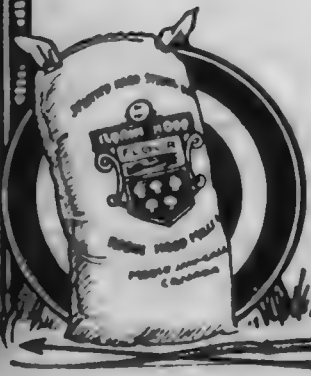
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Brown Sugar to the Rescue

THE sugar supply in Canada seen to be a rather uncertain affair this year. Large amounts have been exported and consequently the domestic supply had been cut short. To be sure the people in Europe have had to do without sugar to a greater extent than we have ever dreamed of doing, but we forget this and resent the fact that we cannot have as much as we want, especially during the apple season when there are apples to can and apples and cranberries to be made into the jelly we did not have time to make earlier in the year. There seems to be a fairly good supply of brown sugar. Brown sugar is the raw, unrefined sugar and it would really be better for our digestions if we used more brown sugar and less white. In the refining process used to give us granulated sugar so many chemicals are used that some of the more healthful ingredients are lost in the process. There is less of the cane juice with its rich flavor. So let us hunt up the cook books our grandmothers used and try some of the good old-time recipes. At my old home there was one woman noted for her brown sugar cookies—any child in the neighborhood would much prefer one of Mrs. Moffatt's brown sugar cookies to candy, and that was some compliment in those days—candy was not an every day affair as it is in many homes these days. It was a real treat, something to be looked forward to and back upon.

Aunt Susan's Drop Cakes

2 cups brown sugar	2 tablespoons molasses
1/2 cup shortening	2 tablespoons milk
2 eggs	2 teaspoons cream of tartar
1 teaspoon soda	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped raisins or dates	Flour

Cream the butter, add the sugar, then the eggs, well-beaten, the molasses and milk. Sift the soda and cream of tartar with the flour, use enough flour to make a stiff batter, about one and a quarter cups. Flour the fruit and stir it in. Drop the mixture with a teaspoon on a buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven. Cinnamon and cloves may be added if desired, one-half teaspoon cinnamon and one-quarter teaspoon cloves.

Spice Cake

2 cups brown sugar	1 cup milk or coffee
1/2 cup molasses	4 cups flour
2 eggs	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 small teaspoon soda	Nutmeg or mace
1/2 teaspoon cloves	1 cup raisins and dates
1 cup shortening	

Cream the butter, add the sugar and the eggs, well-beaten; then the molasses and part of the milk. Sift the soda and spices with the flour, mix all together, and then add the fruit, well-floured. A bit of candied peel adds to the flavor. Bake in a slow oven and ice with brown sugar icing.

Brown Sugar Icing

2 cups brown sugar	1/2 cup water
White of one egg	1 teaspoon vanilla

Boiled icing is much more easily made with brown sugar than with white and has a better flavor. Boil the sugar and water until the mixture will form a fairly firm ball when tried in cold water. Have the white of the egg stiffly beaten, and pour the syrup over the egg, beating all the time. When thick enough to spread add the vanilla.

Fudge Cake

This makes a small cake. If your family is large, double the recipe.

1/2 cup butter	1 egg
1/2 cup milk	2 tablespoons cocoa
1 1/2 cups flour (good measure)	2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup brown sugar	

Cream the butter, add the sugar, the egg, well-beaten, and part of the milk. Sift the baking powder and the flour with the cocoa and add with the remainder of the milk to the mixture. Bake in a moderate oven and put together with the following filling.

Filling

1 cup water	1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup brown sugar	1 tablespoon cocoa
1 tablespoon cornstarch	1 teaspoon vanilla

Put the water on to boil, add the butter. Mix the sugar, cocoa, cornstarch and a pinch of salt together; stir this into the boiling water. When the mixture is about as thick as cornstarch pudding take from the fire and spread between the layers of the cake. One may have to use more or less cornstarch. This cake is nice iced with the brown sugar icing.

Apples Baked With Brown Sugar

Apples	Brown sugar	Water
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Apples are all the better baked with brown sugar than with white. Core the apples and fill centre with brown sugar. Pour a little boiling water in the pan, and bake in a moderate oven.

Date Delight

3 cups brown sugar	1 cup chopped dates
1 cup granulated sugar	1 tablespoon butter
1 cup milk	Vanilla

Mix the sugar and milk together, put on to boil and just as it comes to the boiling point add butter. Let this boil until when tried in coldwater it will form a soft ball. Take from the fire, add the vanilla, and stir until creamy. Stir in the chopped dates and pour quickly into a buttered pan. Cut into squares when cold.

Caramel Pudding

1 cup brown sugar	1 quart milk
3 tablespoons cornstarch	1/2 teaspoon salt
	1 teaspoon vanilla

Put the milk on in a double boiler to heat. Put the cup of sugar in a frying pan to brown, stir it until it is a rich, brown syrup. Add one-half cup boiling water and stir until the whole is of the consistency of molasses. When the milk is hot add the cornstarch mixed with a little cold water and the salt and caramel. Cook 20 minutes; turn into a mold and set aside to cool. Serve garnished with whipped cream. The amount of cornstarch may vary with the brand used, but do not make your pudding too stiff.

Wholesome Date Bread

2 cups flour	2 cups Graham flour
2 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup brown sugar	1 1/2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup dates

Mix the dry ingredients, moisten with the milk and add the chopped dates. Bake in a rather slow oven.

Buttermilk Doughnuts

1 cup buttermilk	1/2 teaspoon soda
1 cup brown sugar	1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 good tablespoon butter	Flour
1 egg	1/2 teaspoon salt

Cream the butter and sugar; add the egg, well beaten, the buttermilk and the cream of tartar, salt and soda sifted with the flour. If one likes nutmeg or a dash of cinnamon these may be added. Roll out about one-half inch thick; cut out with a doughnut cutter and fry in very hot fat. Drain, and dust with powdered sugar.

Brown Sugar Cookies

2 cups brown sugar	1/2 cup of milk or cream
1/2 cup butter	2 teaspoons baking powder
Flour	
2 eggs	

Cream the butter and sugar; add the eggs, well beaten, the milk and the flour and baking powder, sifted together. Add enough flour to make a soft dough; roll thin.

Bran Drop Cakes

1/2 cup molasses	1/2 cup butter
2 eggs	1 teaspoon lemon extract
1/2 cup brown sugar	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup bran	1 small teaspoon soda
1 1/2 cups flour	1/2 cup sour milk
1 teaspoon ginger	

Cream the butter, add the eggs, well beaten, and the water or milk, then the soda flour and salt, sifted together. Drop from a spoon on greased paper and bake in a moderate oven.

California Pudding

1 cup raw potato	1 cup dates or raisins
1 cup carrot	1/2 cup butter
1 cup and 2 table- spoons flour	1/2 cup citron
1 cup apple	1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup brown sugar	1/2 teaspoon cloves
	1 teaspoon soda

Put the apples, potatoes and carrots through the meat chopper. Cream the butter and sugar (suet may be used instead of the butter); add the vegetables and apples, and, lastly, the raisins and citron dredged in flour. Add the soda and spices to the flour, if suet is used add one teaspoon salt. Put in a mold and steam three hours. Serve with hard or lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce

1/2 cup brown sugar	2 teaspoons butter
1 cup water	1 teaspoon flour
2 teaspoons lemon juice	A little grated rind
	A grating of nutmeg

Add the sugar to the boiling water. Mix the butter and flour; add to the sugar and water and when it is slightly

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thickened the lemon juice and rind and the nutmeg.

Hard Sauce

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter 1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup brown sugar 4 tablespoons cream

Cream the butter and sugar and add the cream drop by drop to prevent separation.

Chinese Tea Cakes

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening 1 cup brown sugar
1-8 teaspoon soda 1 tablespoon water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla 1 cup flour

Cream the butter, add the sugar, dissolve the soda in the water, and add to the first mixture; then add the vanilla and the flour. Form in balls, and bake on a buttered tin sheet one and one-half inches apart.

A Delicious Date Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter 2 teaspoons baking powder
1-3 cups brown sugar 1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 eggs 1 teaspoon cloves
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk 1 teaspoon salt
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. dates, chopped

Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs, well beaten, the milk and the flour and spices, and baking powder sifted together. Bake in a rather slow oven for about 40 minutes.

Peanut Drop Cakes

4 tablespoons peanut butter 1 cup flour
4 tablespoons milk 2 teaspoons baking powder
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar 1 teaspoon salt
1 egg 1 teaspoon lemon juice

Combine in order given, sifting the baking powder and salt with the flour. Drop from a spoon on a greased pan, and bake in a moderate oven.

English Ginger Nuts

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening 2 cups pastry flour
1 egg 2 teaspoons ground ginger
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup brown sugar

Cream the shortening, add the brown sugar and when this is well mixed the beaten egg. Sift the ginger and salt with the flour. Roll into little balls between the palms of the hands. Bake in a moderate oven. A blanched almond or a bit of citron pressed on the top of each ball before makes them more attractive.

A Good, Soft Gingerbread

1 well beaten egg 1 teaspoon cinnamon
2 heaping tablespoons 1 cup boiling water or
brown sugar sour milk
3 tablespoons melted 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour
butter 1 teaspoon (small)
1 teaspoon ginger soda
1 cup molasses

Beat up the egg, add the sugar, butter, molasses and the flour sifted with the spices. Dissolve the soda in boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven.

Egg Tarts

Pastry 2 tablespoons vinegar
1 cup brown sugar (weak)
Pinch salt Lemon or vanilla
1 egg

Have some good pastry for the shells, bake them in gem pans. Make a filling of the other ingredients; bake in a quick oven.

The Country Cook.

Household Hints

A little powdered borax put in the rinse water will whiten the cloths and keep print and other colored things from fading.

To remove the wild taste from prairie chicken or any wild fowl soak in water to which a teaspoon of soda has been added.

To wash varnished ceilings or wood-work add a little coal-oil in water. They will then retain their glossiness.

To take the place of a dustless mop tie a piece of soft cloth or old underwear on broom when sweeping floor.

Peel onions in water or with piece of bread on end of knife to prevent smarting of the eyes.

To remove tea stains from cups rub with damp salt.

I feel I can help Stinkweed with her stove. Mine was the same, and about six weeks ago we got fire-brick and fitted in and have had no more trouble. Two bricks with a little trimming did my stove. I should like to hear of a good polish that would not wear off in a day.—Mrs. D.

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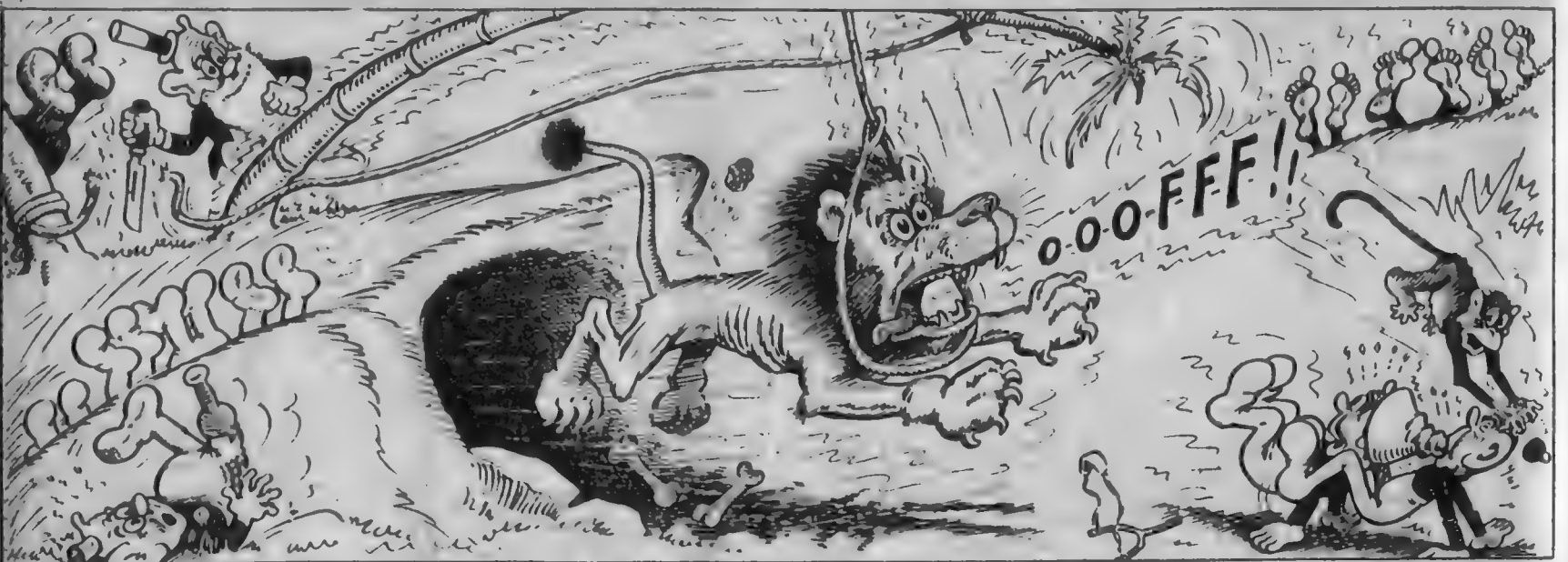
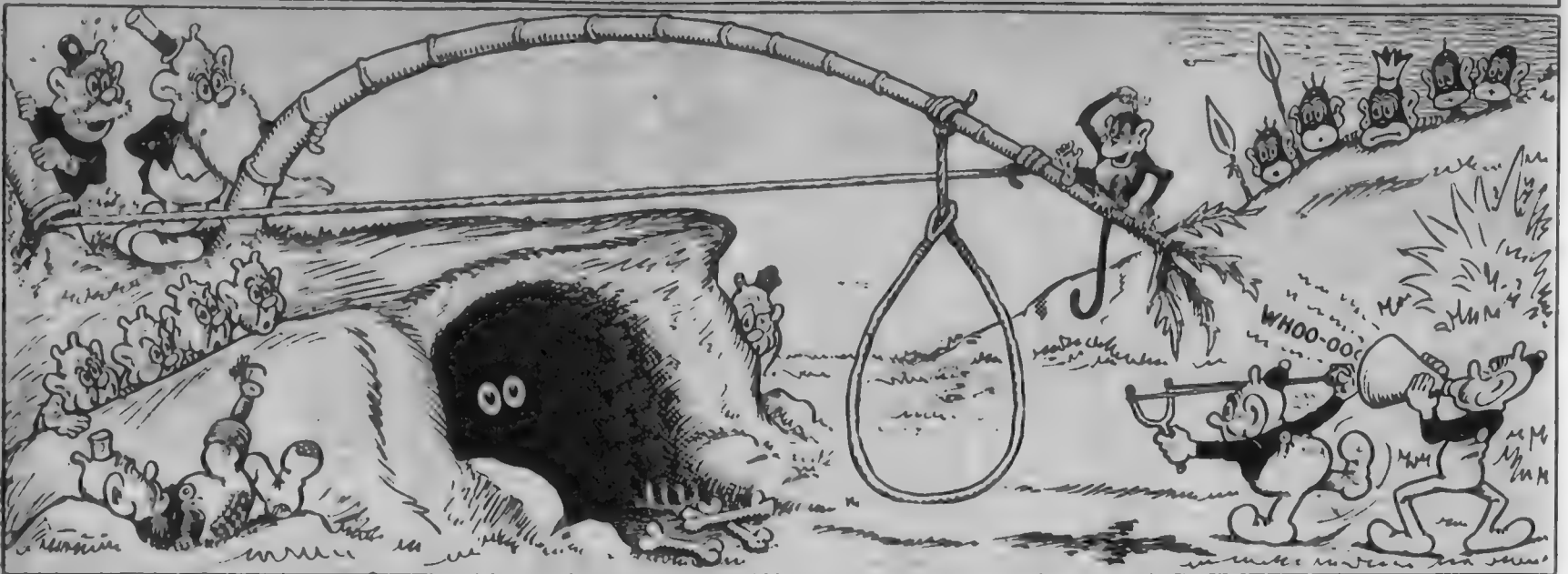
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All this made the lion very angry. With a loud roar it sprang out of its den, right at Poly and Roly. But in doing so

it ran its head through the noose. Quick as lightning Old Doc cut the rope. Up swung the palm tree and Mr. Lion found himself swinging helplessly in the air. The commotion scared everybody out of their wits, all except old Doc who remained quite cool. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, woke up out of his doze with a start. Even Flannelfeet, the Cop, was frightened out of a week's growth. The monkey, too, was frightened, and leapt for safety from the palm tree, alighting on Poly's head.

King Coco is very grateful to Old Doc, for capturing the man-eating lion. "Ha bu cah glub glub," he says, shaking Old Doc's hand. That is Cocoese for "Thank you very much, old man." There is great rejoicing at the outcome of Old Doc's scheme for capturing the terrible beast but it is not dead yet. Wait till next week and you will see what a still more wonderful thing Old Doc did to the lion.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Southern Alberta Repays

"There need be no hesitancy on the part of our governments in meeting all reasonable requests for help in furnishing seed grain and such relief as may be asked for by farmers who are not yet well established in their holdings," announces President Marnoch, of the Lethbridge Board of Trade. "W. A. Buchanan, M.P., at our request got the figures as to repayment in the Lethbridge Land Office District, in March, 1918, and these were found to be 80 per cent. repaid at that date. He has now got the figures for repayments from the Department of the Interior. The Lethbridge and Medicine Hat Land Office figures are now shown together, as the office at the Hat has since been closed. These figures show that the amounts advanced totalled about \$2,200,000, and the amounts repaid, including interest, the end of September, 1919, total nearly \$1,900,000.

Mr. Marnoch, who has returned from several months' absence in his native Scotland, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the irrigation progress made in Alberta.

Team Will Go to Chicago

So strongly do the fifth year students of the Agricultural College feel that taking part in the student livestock judging at the International Livestock Show, in Chicago, on November 29, is part of their educational course which should not be overlooked, that they have decided to send a team, each one of whom, as well as the students who will accompany them, will pay his own expenses. The team will be picked following a preliminary test which will be conducted at the farm of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, when various grades of stock, but particularly horses, will be used to determine the adjudicating capacity of the students. They will leave for Brandon on Monday, and will also make an inspection of the Shorthorn herd of Mr. Barron, at Carberry. The team and the other students will leave for Chicago, November 23, in charge of Prof. Geo. Wood. They will stop off at St. Paul, Minn.; Madison, Wis.; and Urbana, Ill., and visit the state agricultural colleges at these points.



We have already given away \$5,000 FREE. \$200.00 more IN CASH and numbers of Merchandise Prizes will be GIVEN AWAY at an Early date.

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash. 2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash
3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash. 4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th Prizes—Each \$10.00 in Cash.

TOGETHER WITH MANY MERCHANDISE PRIZES

Herewith will be found the picture of a Log Hut in the Woods. At first glance all you see is a man, a woman and a dog. If you look closely the faces of 8 other persons will be found. Can you find them? It is no easy task but by patience and endurance can be accomplished.

You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this as will be shown by the names and addresses which we will send you. If you find the faces mark each one with an X, cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness are considered factors in this contest.

This may take up a little of your time but as TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash and many merchandise prizes are given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them."

WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO SPEND ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY IN ORDER TO ENTER THIS CONTEST

Send your answer at once; we will reply by Return Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have recently received over Five Thousand Dollars in Cash Prizes from us, and full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.) Although these persons are entirely unknown to us, they are our references. An enquiry from any one of them will bring

the information that our contests are carried out with the utmost fairness and integrity.

Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this Contest.

This Competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity, who have no connection with this Company, whose decisions must be accepted as final.

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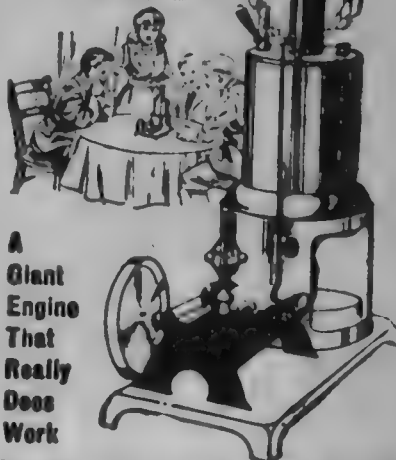


IN THIS DAY AND AGE attention to your appearance is an absolute necessity if you expect to make the most out of life. Not only should you wish to appear as attractive as possible, for your own self-satisfaction, which is alone well worth your efforts, but you will find the world in general judging you greatly, if not wholly, by your "looks"; therefore it pays to "look your best" at all times. Permit no one to see you looking otherwise; it will injure your welfare! Upon the impression you constantly make rests the future or success of your life. Which is to be your ultimate destiny? My new Nose-Sizer, "The Doo Dads" (Model 24) corrects now ill shaped noses without operation, quickly, safely and permanently. Is pleasant and does not interfere with one's daily occupation, being worn at night.

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Age

P.O.

Boy or Girl..... Province

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

to be defeated by 39 to 45, a government majority of four. The second reading was then declared carried on the same division, the Upper House thereby declaring in favor of the principle of the bill.

A Limit Fixed

It soon became apparent, however, that it was necessary for the government to make one concession, which had been brushed aside by the majority in the Commons. When the bill was taken up in committee, on Friday morning, there was an immediate announcement by Sir James Lougheed, the government leader, of an amendment fixing a limit on the amount of value the arbitrators may place on the Grand Trunk stock to be acquired by the government. The amendment provides that the award must not exceed a sum which would, on the basis of four per cent. dividend payments, yield a dividend of more than \$5,000,000. It is generally admitted that there is considerable danger to the public interest in this change in the bill, and it probably explains why the government was disinclined to introduce it, for it is recalled that when a limit was placed on the value of C.N.R. stock of supposedly no value at all, the arbitration proceedings resulted in a verdict right up to the limit of \$10,000,000. The limit in the case of the Grand Trunk includes the \$2,500,000 which the government must pay in interest on the preference stock to the value of \$60,000,000, which the government in its agreement with the Grand Trunk takes over on the same basis as debenture stock. With this important amendment adopted the bill made rapid headway through committee, and at this evening's sitting of the Upper House was given third reading, thereby

ending another chapter in the story of nationalization of Canada's railway.

Langley Against Motherwell

Explanation of the stand of the provincial government in the recent Assinibois election was given by Hon. Geo. Langley at the district convention of Grain Growers here this morning.

"Mr. Motherwell," said Mr. Langley, "Was a nominee before any member of the government had heard of it. He did not consult any of us. The first intimation we had was in the newspapers. Next day I received a telephone call asking me to see Mr. Motherwell at the hotel."

"I told him I thought he had made a very grave mistake—an error of judgment. And candidly, he rather thought so himself. I advised him to withdraw from the nomination. I pointed out that while it might mean a temporary embarrassment it was the logical thing to do in face of the practical certainty of his being defeated."

Hopeless Situation

"I also telephoned Mrs. Motherwell, and informed her of what I considered the hopelessness of the situation."

"Later, the question of supporting Mr. Motherwell was naturally discussed by members of the provincial government. Mr. Dunning and I went to Premier Martin, and informed him that in case any member of the government felt called upon to support Mr. Motherwell, we would feel compelled, in recognition of our position, to go out in support of Mr. Gould."

"That is the real reason why the provincial government took no part in the by-election."

The Farmer-Labor Government

Answering those who say the Farmer-

Labor alliance in Ontario cannot last, the Toronto Star says:—

"The U.F.O. and Labor parties have, to begin with, one very powerful interest in common—the interest of making a success of a great and unexpected opportunity. They sought election to the legislature in order to influence the conduct of affairs. They have succeeded beyond their hopes, and the entire conduct of affairs is in their hands. It is much more than they had looked for. But they will undertake it."

"Here are men who not only assent to the advocacy of a reform, but want it, and are out to get it. They are not promising something to those who want it, as was the case with the two old-line parties; they are the ones who want reform, and they are in a position to accomplish it. This makes all the difference in the world. It is the difference between promise and performance—between talk and action."

Proudfoot is Senator

Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Senator William Proudfoot, who was named to the upper house yesterday, was this afternoon introduced in the Senate by Sir James Lougheed and Senator Blain. Senator Proudfoot succeeded Hon. N. W. Rowell as Liberal leader in the Ontario legislature when Mr. Rowell entered the union cabinet, and held the post until the selection of Mr. Hartley Dewar as Liberal leader at the provincial Liberal convention. Senator Proudfoot was the unsuccessful Independent candidate for the Ontario legislature in Centre Huron at the recent provincial elections.

There is another Senate vacancy for Ontario which is likely to be filled by the appointment of Col. Smythe, a former member of parliament for East Algoma.

Quebec Next

The farmers of Quebec are going to become organized and make their influence felt sooner than most people think, according to the Toronto World. It says:—

"Some commentators who marvel at the rural political revolution suggest that Quebec has so far felt nothing of the new tide that is running in Canadian hearts."

"But, though Quebec has no counterpart of U.F.O. militancy, it is much farther ahead than is generally supposed. There are nearly 800 farmers' co-operative societies in the province, and Le Comptoir Co-operatif of Montreal, a sort of clearing house for their business is increasing its turnover at a rapidly accelerating speed. The young farm women are also organizing strongly. It will be Quebec next."

Forcing Rhubarb in Winter

Rhubarb can be forced very easily during the winter. As the crowns or plants from which the stalks are to be forced have received the necessary nourishment during the season just past, it is not necessary to plant them in soil when being forced, although soil may be found the most convenient material in which to put the plants, as the roots must be kept moist for best results.

The plants are dug just before winter sets in, and before being put in the cellar they are left on the surface of the ground and allowed to freeze solid. An exposure to frost for from ten days to two weeks is desirable, as they afterward force more quickly. The plants are now put close together in the cellar for forcing either in soil in boxes or on the floor of the cellar. They may remain in total darkness while being forced, yet the forced rhubarb will be of a very attractive shade of red and not light in color as might be supposed.

The best temperature for forcing is between 50 degrees and 60 degrees F., though rhubarb will force at even lower temperatures.

The rhubarb will be ready for use either early or late in January, depending on the temperature of the cellar, and will keep throwing up fresh stalks until the roots are exhausted, which will not be for two months or more. A few good sized crowns cut off the plants in the garden will furnish enough stalks for family needs.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist.



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IT ANALYZES
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The necessity of keeping accurate records to show how much you are making and what is paying the best. Mr. Warren clearly shows that every farmer should keep a Farm Record and Account Book, and acting on his suggestion, we have had printed

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Cochrane U.F.A. Victory

Continued from Page 19

the U.F.A., was published in the Calgary Albertan:—

"As an outsider who has nothing at stake except general principles, I am very well pleased with the result. The majority, though not as large as I had expected, is sufficient to indicate that the people can do their own thinking, their own organizing and their own voting. If the people in the rural districts can do this, there is nothing in the world to prevent people in the cities from doing the same thing, if they go at it in a practical common-sense way."

Government Out of Touch

O. L. McPherson, president of the U.F.A. Political Association, said:—

"The people of Cochrane riding are to be congratulated on their ability quietly and sanely to make up their minds and stand by their determination to institute real representative government. The attempts of the combination of forces against them to befog the situation failed utterly, and the results show that the electors are done with the old biased and warped party idea. They fought the election on the government's own chosen grounds—namely, that the government must be on the old party lines—and their success against the greatest odds possible in this province proves that the government is out of touch with the sentiment of the people."

Premier Stewart Speaks

"No regrets and no animosity," is the terse way that Premier Stewart expressed himself, when asked over the long-distance telephone for an expression on the result of the Cochrane election. "We placed our record before the electors in a fair and honorable way, and the electors have rejected our candidate, so what more is there to be said?"

When asked if the decision would in any way alter the policy of the government, the premier was not of the belief that it would. It was still a farmer government, and it would continue the policy which it had been carrying on, which was the best for the country.

A Ringing Declaration

On Tuesday morning, in the course of his address of welcome to the delegates attending the convention of U.F.A. secretaries in Calgary, President H. W. Wood, in referring to the Cochrane election, said that the whole political machinery of the province, and the whole force of the press in the western portion of Alberta had been brought into play to prevent farmers organizing democratically and electing their own man.

"No force in Canada, except bayonets, could have stopped the farmers exercising their franchise in the way they wished to," he said, "and the Cochrane election demonstrates the fact that we can organize and cast our votes in a democratic way. It further demonstrates that our hope of developing a real democracy is not a vain one. If the people of Cochrane riding can do this there is no reason why every riding in Canada cannot do the same thing," he added amid applause.

"The political party system," said Mr. Wood, "is passing away, and future governments are going to be made up of representatives of organized groups. The chief problems facing civilization today are problems of class relationships and those problems can never be solved except by organized classes co-operating together."

Alex. Moore, in briefly addressing the meeting, strongly urged a campaign of education to bring about a fusion of interests in the cause of democracy. He deprecated that one class should be at enmity with another. What they wanted was co-operation. "Co-operation," he said, "is the salvation of twentieth century civilization."

Bootleggers Punished

Fines amounting to \$6,580 for infractions of the Manitoba Temperance Act were imposed in the provincial police court during the month of October. Three-and-a-half-tons of alcohol and 300 bottles of whisky were confiscated, and 4,200 bottles of liquor are being held.

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single horses. Prices reasonable. G. P. White
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Wallace, Fusilier, Sask. 44-4

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trade for small tractor and plows. S. Moses,
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imported boar from Ames College, Iowa.
Reasonable prices. Sam Henderson, Lacombe,
Alta. 46-4

SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE
boars, May litter, \$45, bred Manitoba Agricul-
tural College. W. Kingston, Clanwilliam, Man. 46-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING LITTERS
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Wadena, Sask. 40-8

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX, FROM
imported stock, spring litters. For prices, write
W. G. Carr, Perdue, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE
boars, April litter, \$35 each. Write J. Kohlsmith,
Faam Lake, Sask. 44-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY
boar, five months old. And. Armstrong, Semans,
Sask. 46-2

YORKSHIRE BOAR, APRIL FARROWED, FOR
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months old, \$35 each. O. R. Hanson, Cadogan,
Alta. 46-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS,
September litter, \$15 each or two for \$25. Chas.
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DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, APRIL-MAY FARROW,
large and smooth bacon type. H. Hauser,
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PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—GOOD BONED,
straight, thrifty fellows from champion stock.
\$35 up. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugaska, Sask. 46-2

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, BIG TYPE,
Gen. Togo strain, thrifty June litter. Price
\$30. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SOWS,
bred and open, \$40 and \$60. H. Romkey,
Keeler, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,
choice lot, May litters; boars, \$30; sows, \$25.
C. J. Alm, Box 140, Cabri, Sask. 46-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, FIVE
months, \$80; extra good. W. M. Sanders,
Lansdowne, Alta. 45-3

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED DUROC-
Jersey boars, fit for service, 22 cents per pound.
J. Gordon Doupe, Crandall, Man. 45-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, MAY LITTER
both sexes, 25c per pound; pedigree furnished.
L. Tollefson, Ettington, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,
April boars, \$40 to \$50; boars or sows September
farrow, \$12. Wm. Filling, Kemnay, Man. 45-2

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—A FEW YOUNG
April boars for immediate sale. R. F. Roop,
Millet, Alta. 44-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, YOUNG
stock and boars for service. Wallace Drew,
Treherne, Man. 45-4

CHOICE, REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR,
16 months. Throws large litters, \$55. S. E.
Lopeman, Pierson, Man. 45-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,—BOARS, \$25;
sows, \$20. J. H. Hicks, La Fleche, Sask. 45-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE
breeding. S. V. Tomesko, Lipton, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,
both sex. Duncan L. Menzies, Oakburn, Man. 45-3

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED-
ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 45-3

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

FOR BEST SERVICE AND PRICE SHIP TO
Staples & Ferguson, Union Stock Yards, St.
Boniface. Order buying our specialty. Phone
M5609. 45-3

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days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for can-
cellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—THE GOOD SHORTHORN BULL,
Second to None, by Royal Commodore, out of
Village Blossom, by Gold Drop; also some young
bulls, all ages, got by him. Berkshires, some
bred sows, and young stock. Ernest C. Swift,
Viking, Alta. 45-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD CAT-
tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Roald Fair-
face, 21511; also a few cows in calf to Ronald
Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount
Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 44-6

V. G. BRYAN, BRIDGEFORD, SASK., BREEDER
of Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Ramsden
Sultan (84074). Some good young bulls and
heifers for sale; also cows with calves at foot.
Prices reasonable. 46-3

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE—
Young bulls, also a few yearlings and two-year
heifers and a few cows in calf to Roseneath
Ringleader (8764), weight 2,200 lbs. Apply
Pete Patterson, Rosebank, Man. 46-6

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD CALVES,
16 heifers, 14 bulls, seven months old. Good
condition. Price from \$135 to \$150. Also 15
head choice cows in calf to imported bull.
Proprietor, Mrs. J. Bird, Broadview, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—20 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND
heifers, grades and pure-breds, freshest August
first to Nov.; also two-yearling bulls. D. B.
Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 35tf

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
cattle, males and females; also young grade
Angus cows with calves at foot. John Sim,
Grenfell, Sask. 44-3

HAVE PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN BULL AND
three pedigreed cows, safe in calf, for quick sale,
\$150 per head. Rev. A. L. McLooney, Lestock,
Sask. 45-2

SELLING—FIVE SHORTHORN HEIFERS, 9
to 20 months; also three bulls, priced low for
quick sale. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 45-4

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, MONTH
old; first-class milking stock, \$50. R. K. Smith
Oak Lake, Man. 45-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson,
Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN
bull calf, six months old. Price \$60. Ira B.
Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 45-3

CATTLE (continued)

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,
rising four years, color red. C. J. Latty, Salvador,
Sask. 45-2

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE,
Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for
Sale. 42tf

FOR SALE—RED-POLLED CATTLE, BULLS
and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-
ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

JOHN S. RENWICK, CARBERRY, MAN.,
Shorthorn breeder; all ages and sexes. 46-4

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, THREE
months old, \$50. H. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 46-3

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HEIFERS, ONE AND
two years. F. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 46-3

AM OPEN TO WINTER 100 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Geo. Telford, Millet, Alta. 46-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN
rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported)
buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and
a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or
come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney,
Man. 39-3

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS
\$40 to \$50. Heavy boned, well covered; from
imported sires and dams. Ram lambs \$25 to
\$40. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Maple
Creek Station, Sask. 39-6

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES
and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire,
Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better
investment than sheep. For sale by Simon
Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 46-4

FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES,
good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid founda-
tion stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless
Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42 tf

PEERLESS MEDICATED SHEEP LICK, MAKES
healthy sheep, removes worms, helps drive away
ticks and lice, \$10 per 100 lbs. Peerless Products
Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42 tf

GOOD BREEDING EWES—FROM \$10 TO \$15
per head. Also 75 pure-bred Oxford and Shrop-
shire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 43-10

Merry Christmas

December is our Christmas Number and along about this time
of year we are thinking about it a lot.

Don't you think it would be a good idea to wish us a Merry Christ-
mas by placing that small classified ad. of yours in The Farmers'
Market Place in our Christmas Number, which will be the issue of
December 31? This is a good time of year to advertise, and you can
surely get good results from a few ads. carried at that time.

The Grain Growers' Guide is glad to say this year that it is
(as in former years) carrying more classified advertising than any
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classified advertising have reason to be gratified, also because a paper,
like The Guide, that makes a specialty of this kind of advertising,
attracts attention towards it from hundreds of readers interested in
buying. This means that the more of this kind of advertising The
Guide gets the better service it can give these advertisers, and the
better results they should get from their advertisements.

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results
FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage re-
sults for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western
Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising
in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the
most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal
circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

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The Rate is Economical—Eight Cents a Word, Payable In Advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN
rams, lambs and shearlings; also 30 extra choice
grade Oxford ewes. C. S. Thomas, Hartney,
Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF ROMNEL-
let lambs. Apply W. O. Cameron, Kincaid,
Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—ONE PEDIGREED SHROPSHIRE
ram, \$40; one Leicester ram, pure-bred, \$35,
both guaranteed vigorous individuals. David
Ashworth, Rocanville, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
rams, good rugged ones. Price \$25 to \$35. Alf.
Pelletier, Pincher Creek, Alta. 46-4

OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS AND YEAR-
lings. Correspondence solicited. J. T. Bateman,
Wolsley, Sask. 44-5

SELLING—LEICESTERS AND OXFORDS—
ram lambs and shearlings; also few ewes. A. D.
Gamley, Griswold, Man. 45-5

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp.
Mountain Bard, twenty cows and heifers in calf
to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford
Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs;
Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An
extra choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels.
Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Gra-
ham, Roland, Man. 40-1f

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE:
Extra good bulls, one-year old this month; 6
young cows all in good shape, and good quality;
10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this
month. Pony harness and carts always on hand.
Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Ala-
meda, Sask. 15tf

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-
sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at
the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf
by side, of the best breeding. Imported and
Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English
flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40tf

FOR SALE—THE NINE-YEAR-OLD CLYDE-
dale stallion, Quantity's Marquis, first-class
certificate; also yearling stallion by this sire.
Aberdeen-Angus bulls, all ages; Suffolk ram
lambs. Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake, Stock Farm,
Sandy Lake, Alta. 45-4

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM—SHORTHORNS,
all ages; Berkshire boars and sows, \$50 each;
right good ones, April farrow. The Pioneer Herd.
F. W. Brown & Sons, Box 58, Portage la
Prairie, Man. 46-2

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-
er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses
and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages,
both sexes. 19tf

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE
boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one
Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D.
McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17tf

BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, ALL AGES,
from champions. Mammoth Bronze turkey
toms by unbeaten tom, \$4.00 and \$5.00. James
M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 46-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE SHORTHORN BULL
calves, heifers and yearling heifers, Berkshire
pigs, both sex, Fred Colburn, Gulf Lake,
Sask. 46-4

REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS AND DUROC
sows, reasonably sold, or exchange two choice
rams. W. G. Hartny, Waskada, Man. 43-4

SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD DOWNS, GOOD
quality, reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Hillview,
Man. 45-9

HAY AND FEED

FOR SALE 300 ACRES GREEN OATS IN STOOK
Price \$25 per acre. Oats should weigh out two
ton per acre or the heavier part should thresh
out 35 bushel grain. Water and shelter
provided for stock if required. Communicate Box
37, Langdon, Alta. 46-2

HAY AND GREEN FEED FOR SALE—PRICES
right; quality guaranteed. Free freight to dry
districts. Write or wire. Christie-Adams Ltd.,
Saskatoon, Sask. 46-2

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF EMMER OR
Spelts for feeding purposes. Send sample and
prices to Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man.
45-3

SEVENTY TONS CHOICE SLOUGH HAY, \$25
f.o.b. Invermay station, Invermay Grain
Growers' Association, Invermay, Sask. 45-2

WANTED—4,000 BUSHELS CLEAN No. 1
feed oats. Rocky Coulee U.F.A. C. Blunden,
Granum, Alta. 45-3

WE BUY HAY AND FEED GRAIN. SEND
samples and prices. Coleman Flour & Feed,
Coleman, Alta. 46-2

WANTED—ONE CAR OF FEED OATS; ALSO
car of hay. Quote prices. E. Anderson, Box 189,
Admiral, Sask. 46-2

WANTED—PRICES ON BALED HAY AND
oat straw; also feed oats, f.o.b. shipping point.
John Waite, Beaverville, Sask. 46-2

WANTED—800 TONS HAY. QUOTE PRICE
on cars. Cba. England, Box 265, Calgary. 45-3

RAW FURS

WANTED—RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU?
What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario,
Canada. 45-2

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Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main
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CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST,
Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet
free. 45-3

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASKA-
toon. 45-3

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 dos.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalogue free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6tf

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. MY birds swept the decks again at the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Provincial Shows this summer. Do you require some of the best stock grown. Write me. F. J. G. McArthur, 1330 Wolsley Ave., Winnipeg. 46-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED Rock cockerels, open range birds from best egg-laying strain in Province, \$3.50 each; \$6.00 per pair; \$5.00 each after New Year. Thos. D. Bathgate, Goodwater, Sask. 46-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$5.00; two for \$9.00; three for \$12.; best American strains, early hatched. See winnings, Alberta Shows since 1914. W. A. Moore, 234 Aberdeen Street, Medicine Hat.

LIMITED NUMBER PURE-BRED BUFF OR- pington cockerels, Clark and McArthur's prize-winning strain, \$3.00 each; \$7.50 for three; also hens and pullets. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

COCKERELS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH combs, good laying strain, \$3.50, \$5.50; pairs, 50c less; three Silver Spangled Hamburgs, rose combs, \$2.50, \$5.00, three, \$9.00. Ad. inserted once. Mina Sonstelic, Duval, Sask.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$7.00; Also White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-10

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHOICE, healthy birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Prompt attention; satisfaction guaranteed. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 44-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00; TWO FOR \$7.00; pullets, \$2.50; splendid birds; all from prize-winners; April and May hatch. Order early, supply limited. J. Horner, Macleod, Alta. 45-3

SELLING—WHITE AND SILVER LACED WY- andottes, pullets, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3.00; cocks \$4.00. Some choice R.C. Rhode Island Reds. All pure-bred. Mrs. G. F. Chilcott, Rocanville, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00; pure-bred R.C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Prentice, Pangman, Sask. 45-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; Rose Comb Rhode Island White cockerels, \$3.00. Square deal guaranteed. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Estevan, Sask. Route 1. 45-3

PURE-BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50, hatched May 31st; pure-bred Single Comb, White Leghorn cockerels, 1.25; pullets, 75c., hatched July 21st. Mrs. N. C. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 45-2

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—OWING TO shortage of room will sell 50 yearling hens and cockerels at \$2.00 each. H. Duke, Newdale, Man. 45-2

LARGE STOCK MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, gobblers, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Ancona cockerels, \$2.50. All fine birds. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 45-3

TURKEYS FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHOICE Mammoth Bronze turkey gobblers from 1919 hatching, \$7.00 each. Mrs. John Williams, Melita, Man. 45-3

TOULOUSE GEESE, \$9.00 PAIR; MAMMOTH bronze turkey gobblers, \$6.00; toms, May hatch, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Robt. Leigh, Venn, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.75, or three for \$5.00. R. W. Scott, Route 5, Grandview, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS, LARGE SIZE, May hatched from our bred-to-lay strain cockerels \$4.00 each; \$7.00 per pair. Jack MacKenzie Arrow River, Man. 44-4

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from early hatches, \$2.00 each; mammoth bronze turkeys, both sexes, \$5.00 each. Walter Miller, Spy Hill, Sask. 45-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EACH \$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Early hatched; excellent birds. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofield, Alta. 45-2

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS— 230-egg strain; will improve laying qualities your flock, \$10 each. Donald A. S. Bell, Rathwell, Man. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00; also Bronze turkeys, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. Mrs. W. A. Walker, Deleau, Man. 46-2

BRONZE TURKEYS—EXTRA LARGE STOCK, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Fine pure-bred Partridge Wyandottes; cock, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00. C. M. Adams, Major, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE AND African geese, \$4.00 and \$5.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. Hyland, Mantario, Sask. 46-2

TOULOUSE GEESE—MALES, \$5.00; FEMALES, \$4.00; Bronze turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. None offered after Nov. 30th. Christena MacKay, Box 92, Ninga. 46-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dottes cockerels, \$3.00; White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. George Thomas, Hartney, Man. Box 133. 46-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PURE-BRED, from best prize strains, vigorous healthy birds. \$2.50 to \$4.00 now, \$3.00 to \$5.00 after Christmas. Florence Graham, Melita, Man. 46-3

FAMOUS PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, Ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Benj. Franklin, Lashburn, Sask. 46-3

E-FEN-DON ROUP CURE, GUARANTEED OR money refunded; 60c. post paid. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42 tf

POULTRY

THOROUGH-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, large specimens Barron & Ferria heavy-laying strains, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Spring rye, \$1.50, bags extra. Jas. Dykes, Creelman, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, May hatch, C.C. Shoemaker strain, \$12 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodland, Man. 44-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 EACH, two for \$7.00. A. Carroll, Portage-la Prairie, Man. RR No. 5. 44-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Hart, Foam Lake, Sask. 46-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM Guild's 220-egg strain, \$3.00. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 45-2

BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED COCKERELS, \$3.00, laying strain. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-2

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BLACK Langshans, prize-winning strain; early cockerels and pullets. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 45-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM great layers, \$2.00. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 45-4

TURKEYS, MAMMOTH BRONZE, FROM prize-winners, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. J. J. Buchanan, Loreburn, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4.50. Mrs. Stewart, Nokomis, Sask. 45-2

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$3.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. P. Harrison, Ponteix, Sask. 45-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE— Bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each. C. W. Weitsel, Bowman River, Man. 45-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND red cockerels, John G. Poorman 200 egg strain, \$5.00 each. S. O. Lones, Strathmore, Alta. 45-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$3.00 each; Bronze turkey toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Alex. R. Rose, Newdale, Man. 45-2

PRIZE-WINNERS—BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. Hulbert, Minburn, Alta. 46-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Ernest Wilson, Piske, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE—YOUNG TOULOUSE GEESE AND ganders, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Geo. Farrell, Court, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED YOUNG WHITE LEG- horn hens, \$1.50 each. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reburn, P.O., Man. 46-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Geo. Fraser, Riding Mountain, Man. 46-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, early hatched, large, \$2.50. Mrs. Calthorpe, Melita, Man. 46-2

SELLING—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. E. Diehl, Cypress River, Man. 46-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. R. Hesby, Griffin, Sask. 46-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, IM- proved big strain, blood red and red to the skin. Price \$5.00. W. E. Weigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ers, regal strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. Bain, Travers, Alta. Box 53. 46-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.50 EACH; one Toulouse gander, two years old, \$4.50. Mrs. J. Fleming, Box 136, Asquith, Sask. 46-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— L. R. Guild strain, \$3.00 each. Rockett, Riverton, Man. 46-4

TOULOUSE GEESE AND RED BORDIN TUR- keys. Ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00; gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. F. G. Ryan, Ninga, Man. 46-2

EMDEN GEESE, LARGE BIRDS; MALES, \$7.00; females, \$6.00; also Bronze turkeys. John Glover, Giroux, Man. 46-2

FOR SALE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00. Write, Edward Bailey, Lemsford, Sask. 46-2

R.C. AND S.C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. J. A. Lewis, Venn, Sask. 45-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Beresford, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, \$5.00 EACH. J. W. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 45-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Mrs. J. Wilson, Box 123 Carlyle, Sask. 42-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00. ALF. Thompson, Bagot, Man. 46-2

PEARL GUINEA FOWL, \$5.00 PER PAIR. H. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 46-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

XMAS TREES FOR THE CHILDREN, FIVE TO seven feet tall, round and bushy, \$2.75 each; trees, eight to 10 feet, \$3.85 each, express paid. Cash with order. Trees to dealers at reasonable prices. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 46-4

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 19tf

"HOW MONEY MAKES MONEY," A BOOK let everyone should read, sent free on request. J. B. Martin, 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Victory bonds bought and sold. 44-2

SELLING—18 FULLY-PAID UNITED GRAIN Growers shares at cost, \$540. Goodwin, 113 Gleichen, Alta. 45-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. tf

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. B. SIM, Soliqua, B.C. 433

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, SEVEN TO 10 days earlier than Marquis; seed obtained from Seager Wheeler and The Guide. Grown under the rules of the Seed Growers' Association, price \$10.50 per bushel, bags included. W. R. Brockinton, Sunnyside Seed Farm, Elva, Man. 46-8

THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS EXTRA No. 1 Marquis (dark) seed wheat for sale. Weighs 67 lbs.; germinates 97%; grown from pure, clean seed on breaking. Send five cents stamps for sample and full information, then form club for car load. J. E. Gustus, Grower, Calgary, Alta. 44-6

BANNER OATS, GROWN ON NEW AND clean land, Government inspected, eligible for registration, 31.50 bushel, sacked, Dsley station. Cash with order. Wm. Edmiston, Disley, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—KITCHENER AND REGISTERED Marquis wheats, from world prize stock, obtained through Guide. Price \$4.50 per bushel; also Leader oats at \$2.00 per bushel. Foreman Bros., Masenod Sask. 46-2

SELLING—RED BOBS WHEAT, \$12 BUSHEL yielded 40 bushels acre with practically no rain. Grown from Seager Wheeler seed obtained through The Guide. A. Dunbar, Delia, Alta. 46-2

KITCHENER WHEAT, FROM SEAGER Wheeler seed, grown on summerfallow, \$3.50 f.o.b. Chaplain; bags included. Lanning, Chaplain, Sask. 46-2

CHOICE SEED OATS FOR SALE—ENGLISH Banner and Victory, 35 cents; good heavy feed oats, 75 cents. F. Clarkson, Waldron, Sask. 46-4

FOR SALE—\$600 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, Government test 96. Apply Alex. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saltcoats, Sask. 45-4

KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN ON NEW breaking from registered seed, \$5.00 bushel. Chas. Birdie, Elbow, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS BANNER OATS, for seed, \$80c per bushel, f.o.b. Sample on request. Ralph McNichol, Box 1, Saltcoats, Sask. 45-2

KITCHENER WHEAT, 1,000 BUSHELS, GROWN on breaking, \$3.50 bushel at Edam; bags extra. W. G. Bonnema, Edam, Sask. 45-3

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. Crate, six 10-lb. pails, \$17. Lower freight rate on two or more crates. Ten crates and over, \$16 each; 34 crates and over, \$15 each. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 44-6

APPLES

FANCY BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES, No. 1, \$3.50 box; No. 2, \$3.30; Hyslop crab apples, \$2.75. Expresed from Watson, Sask. They will please you. J. Hutchison, Spalding, Sask. 43-4

FARM LANDS

80 A. STATE ROAD, MINNESOTA MONEY- maker, near bustling town with two R.R. depots, banks, 3 potato warehouses, two creameries, etc., and only 80 miles to St. Paul. Productive clay loam soil, clay subsoil; 40 acres high cultivation tillage, raising excellent crops, \$700 taken from small acreage potatoes alone last year; 20-cow wire-fenced pasture, spring and well-watered; home-use wood; fruit. Good house, built 1914; painted barn, good condition, built 1917, other buildings. Quick buyer gets all for \$5,200, only \$1,000 cash needed. Details, page 88, Strout's Fall Catalog, 100 pages, Farm Bargains, 23 States; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis. 46-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. tf

HALF-SECTION—200 ACRES UNDER CUL- tivation, fair buildings, good well, 13 head horses, farm implements. Good wheat land, five miles from Eston (Eaton-Elose line). For price and terms apply D. McLean, Cornfield, Sask. 46-2

\$2,500 CASH, BALANCE ARRANGED. WILL purchase quarter-section, one mile from good Saskatchewan town; four horses, cattle, hogs and poultry; 120 acres ready for seeder. S. S. Haryett, Speers, Sask. 46-2

THREE-QUARTER SECTION—320 ACRES CUL- tivated, 80 acres pasture, 80 to be plowed; nearly all fenced; \$40 acre; \$4,000 cash; terms on balance—H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask. 46-2

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write, S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 46-7

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 40-8

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

\$150,000 CASH TO BUY LAND IN WEST, American company, 1/4-sections up. What have you to offer? Box 26, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 45-2

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 46-2

CHAPIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID, Boston. tf

"EASTLAKE" TANK HEATER

Designed to heat water quickly in any kind of tank

The "EASTLAKE" Tank Heater gives a quick, hot fire—burns almost anything. Draft flue and grate lift out in one piece.

Fastens securely to the bottom of any metal or wooden tank.

The "EASTLAKE" is a low-priced, general-purpose heater made for long, steady service.

Write for prices and illustrated catalogue of tanks.

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The **Metallic Roofing Co.**
A STRONG WELL MADE HEATER
Manufacturers Limited
797 Notre Dame Ave Winnipeg

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SELLING—MAPLE LEAF GRINDER, 3-IN plates, set extra plates and holders. Excellent condition. \$32. John Wright, Myrtle, Man. 44-3

SELLING—15-H.P. OLDS PORTABLE ENGINE, 24-32 Moody separator and 12-inch crusher. Price \$650. D. M. Nykyforuk, Box 251, Mundare, Alta. 46-2

WANTED—COMPLETE TRACTOR OUTFIT, size not particular. Clydesdale stock and cash payment. Lock, Box 20, Spalding, Sask. 46-2

AGENTS WANTED

SECRETARIES OF LOCALS—ATTRACTIVE side line, guaranteed not to clash with present connection; liberal remuneration. Maclean Daily Reports, 607 Electric Chambers, Winnipeg, Man. 45-3

DOGS

LOST—EARLY PART OF OCTOBER, RUSSIAN Wolfhound female, white, with lemon marked ears. Any one who can give information of her whereabouts, please send word to Charles Crittenden, Imperial, Sask., for reward.

WOLFHOUSES AND WOLFHOOD PUPS, greyhound and greyhound-Russian cross. Trained ready to train, and pups. A. B. Morrison, Edam, Sask. 46-3

SELLING—REGISTERED PEDIGREED Scotch collie bitch, trained. Knox Carmichael, Kindersley, Sask. 46-2

RUSSIAN WOLFHOOD, FEMALE, THREE- year-old, fast, broke, killer, \$50. H. Hauser, Dubuc, Sask. 46-2

AIREDALE TERRIER PUPPIES, BEST OF breeding, from vigorous stock; males, \$20; females, \$15. J. H. Cameron, Shaunavon, Sask. 46-4

SELLING—WOLFHOUSES, FROM \$25 TO \$60; trained and untrained. Write what you want. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 46-2

FOR SALE—FIVE WOLFHOOD PUPS, READY for training; from very fast stock. Males, \$30; females, \$10. Follett Bros., Duval, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—20 WOLFHOUSES. C. W. MUR- ray, Rokeby, Sask. 46-9

Professional Directory

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, November 7, 1919.

OATS—Priced advanced during the early part of the week to about three cents higher than the close of a week ago. Dealers secured some tonnage which they had not expected and there was a demand for oats to fill the space in these boats. When this demand was taken care of prices eased off somewhat, but there is still a fair enquiry for all grades at good premiums over December delivery basis.

BARLEY—The action in this market has been similar to that of the oats. There was a sharp advance early in the week, due to a good demand for all grades. Yesterday, buyers withdrew temporarily from the market, and a sharp break resulted. Today, exporters were buying again and the market advanced several cents. Available stocks at terminals are small and daily car receipts are quite moderate.

FLAX—There is a keen demand for cash flax, of which stocks at terminals are quite small. Prices have advanced 62 cents since a week ago. American crushers are buyers and are having difficulty securing sufficient stocks for their immediate needs.

	WINNIPEG FUTURES					Week Ago	Year Ago
	5	4	3	2	1		
Oats—							
Dec. 82	81	82	81	81	80	81	79
May 84	83	83	83	83	82		
Barley—							
Nov. 150	143	143	140	143	144		
Dec. 139	137	137	133	136	136	135	106
Flax—							
Nov. 440	437	439	448	483	480	407	365
Dec. 420	416	414	421	452	448		362

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending November 6 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moore				
Jaw	Wheat	42,096	2,033	336,885
"	Oats	47,667	21,768	162,295
"	Barley		208	6,056
"	Flax	279		848
"	Rye			1,270

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, November 6.

CORN—Offerings light, holders asking 1 to 2 cents more; trade dull. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.45 to \$1.50; No. 3 mixed, \$1.40 to \$1.48.

OATS—Firm compared with futures. No. 3 whites selling at December price to 1 cent over mainly, with range 1 cent under to 1 1/2 cents over. No. 3 white closed at 68 to 69 cents; No. 4 white oats at 65 1/2 to 67 1/2 cents.

RYE—Offerings light and 1 to 1 1/2 cents over December paid for No. 2, largely the outside premium. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.00.

BARLEY—Market firm on light offerings;

some sales 1 cent higher than yesterday. Prices closed at \$1.06 to \$1.32.

FLAXSEED—Steady for spot, easy for to arrive. No. 1 spot, 10 to 15 cents over Duluth November. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.54 to \$4.59 on spot and \$4.49 to \$4.54 to arrive.

INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:—

No. 1 hard	2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

Wheat Board Order

Regulation No. 42 of the Canadian Wheat Board, which restricted the movement of wheat out of certain areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan, has been cancelled insofar as it applies to the following subdivisions of the Canadian National Railway:—
Calgary subdivision—Watts to Munson, inclusive.

Battle River subdivision—Munson Junction to Stettler, inclusive.

Barnes on Wheat Control

Julius Barnes, head of the American Wheat Corporation, in a speech delivered to the members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, on October 17, stated that a further continuation of a set price of wheat beyond the present season might disturb the balance of acreage and so disarrange production and supply. The government monopoly in handling grain should not, he said, be retained longer than necessary, and as soon as the causes which had made it necessary have been removed, government control should be withdrawn. He favored removing the ban on the imports and exports of wheat. Ultimately, the artificial regulation of the law of supply and demand could only have an unsatisfactory result.

The Livestock Market

LIVESTOCK

Livestock journals seem to be watching the industrial situation very closely. There seems to be a feeling that south of the line opposing forces are lining up for the biggest industrial battle of history. The President's injunction against the soft-coal workers has had no apparent effect; the men walked out and according to orders and are still out. The number whose purchasing power is involved is so great that a prolonged strike is certain to affect Canadian prices, but as we are now so much under "American quotations" the result should not be very marked. Today's American prices show that the demand is still sound.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers' Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of stock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending Friday, November 7, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 17,776; calves, 920; sheep, 7,421; hogs, 2,242.

The Stock Yard Company, have at last, been able to overcome the congestion of last week, and embargo has been lifted, and it is now possible to ship livestock again at this market. The blockade, naturally, had the effect of lowering all prices, and with shipments moving freely again we expect to see a slight improvement, although all indications point to very heavy runs again next week, and our advice to all our shippers who have the feed is to hold back for the December market. The world-wide cattle market situation is absolutely alright, and once the heavy glut which is affecting our local markets is over, prospects are the very best for an improvement. It is almost unbelievable the volume of thin and half-fat stuff coming on these yards, and prices on this class of stuff cannot under present conditions be anything else than slow and draggy. Choice beef cattle and breeder stockers and feeders are in real good demand. To illustrate this we topped the market on Monday with a choice steer from Jessup Bros., Dysart, at \$13.00, netting them \$198.90.

The hog market continues to show weakness with selects at \$15.50.

Now is the opportune time to buy stockers and feeders and breeding heifers, and anyone requiring this class of stuff would do well to get in touch with us at once, while the selection is good and prices at what look to be the lowest level.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle		
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.		\$10.00 to \$11.00
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.		9.00 to 9.50
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.		8.50 to 9.00
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.		7.50 to 8.00
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.		6.50 to 7.50
Choice fat heifers		7.00 to 8.50
Good to choice cows		7.00 to 9.00
Fair to good cows		6.00 to 7.00
Canner and cutter cows		4.00 to 5.00
Best fat oxen		7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter oxen		5.00 to 7.00
Fat weighty bulls		6.50 to 7.50
Bologna bulls		5.50 to 6.00
Fat lambs		10.00 to 11.50
Sheep		7.00 to 8.50
Veal calves		7.50 to 9.50

Stockers and Feeders		
Choice weighty, good colored feeders		\$ 8.50 to \$ 9.00
Common to good stockers and feeders		7.00 to 8.00
Best milkers and springers		85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers		50.00 to 75.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 3rd to November 8th inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS ExlFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Nov. 3	171	87	84	85	82	80	152	147	133	133	441	436	403	139
4	171	85	83	84	81	79	150	145	130	130	438	433	391	139
5	171	86	84	85	82	80	149	144	130	130	441	435	389	141
6	171	84	82	83	81	79	143	138	127	127	450	444	396	140
7	171	84	82	83	81	79	147	142	130	130	485	479	427	140
8	171	84	82	83	81	79	148	143	131	131	483	476	423	140
Week ago	171	85	82	83	81	78	147	144	129	129	425	416	390	137
Year ago	185	82	79	81	78	74	106	100	93	92	382	370	345	

Hogs		
Selects fed and watered		\$15.50
Lights		13.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs.		13.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up		12.00
Medium sows		12.00
Heavy sows		11.00
Stags		\$ 7.50 to 10.00
Boars		3.00 to 7.00

CALGARY

The Livestock Department, U.G.G., report as follows:—

Receipts: This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts, horses, 538; cattle, 8,902; hogs, 515; sheep, 2,855. Last week's, horses, 492; cattle, 8,871; hogs, 581; sheep, 1,862. Corresponding week a year ago, horses, 255; cattle, 4,477; hogs, 2,610; sheep, 1,621.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle were fairly liberal throughout the week, but the shortage of cars for outward shipment had a tendency to limit the purchases of the eastern packers, as without some prospect of shipping out they are disinclined to buy. Practically all classes of cattle sold lower. We would quote choice heavy butcher steers of 1,100 pounds and up from \$9.25 to \$10.50, medium to good steers \$8.50 to \$9.00 and common killers from \$6.50 up. Choice fat cows and heifers were 75 cents lower, and by Friday \$7.25 to \$8.25 took nearly all the good ones. Medium cows were picked up at \$6.50 to \$7.00, and common cows \$5.50 to \$6.25. Canners and cutters about steady at \$3.75 to \$5.00, and heavy bulls \$5.75 to \$6.25, with bolognas \$5.00 to \$5.50. The stocker trade was fairly active with choice-heavy feeders of quality from \$7.50 to \$8.25. While yearling and light two-year-olds met a ready demand at \$6.25 to \$7.00 for full loads. Heifers are somewhat slower except the fat ones which make \$6.50 to \$7.25, and stockers \$6.00 to \$6.25. A few well-bred stocker cows were taken at \$5.75 to \$6.25, but the enquiries are few, the majority going to the canners at \$4.50 to \$5.00. The quality of the calves is falling off considerably with \$7.50 to \$8.00 for tops down to \$5.50 to \$6.50 for common stuff. There is no demand for off-colored stockers and the canners are the only outlet.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$12.00. **HOGS**—Hog market very erratic. No trade till Wednesday, when receipts made \$16.00, Thursday \$16.50 and Friday \$16.50. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$17.50.

SHEEP—The demand for real, good sheep is fair. We sold four decks of good yearling wethers on Tuesday at \$9.50, and would quote fat wethers \$9.00 to \$9.50, choice lambs \$11.00 to \$11.50, common or thin lambs \$9.00 to \$10.00, and fat ewes \$7.50 to \$8.50. There has been a limited demand for good breeding ewes at from \$9.00 to \$12.00 per head.

It is doubtful if a very active market will materialize until the ear shortage is relieved, as it has been largely up to the Chicago and St. Paul shippers to keep the receipts cleared off. It has been the custom of most of the shippers to have their stock arrive at the stockyards on Thursday or Friday, with heavy runs of cattle. This has had the effect of congesting the pen accommodation and entailing considerable delay in getting the stock satisfactorily disposed of, and we believe shippers would receive better results by having their stock ready for sale two or three days earlier if possible. Provided the ear shortage is relieved in a day or so, we believe the market will hold about steady next week, especially on good cattle, and would advise shippers to call us up for market information before shipping.

EDMONTON

The Livestock Department U.G.G., report as follows: Receipts for week, cattle, 4,293; hogs, 153; sheep, 1,054.

With a heavier run of cattle prices remained steady on the good stuff with medium and poor kinds still lower. Hog receipts have been light, all offerings exchanging hands at \$16.00 off cars. Sheep receipts have been very heavy, but the demand is apathetic.

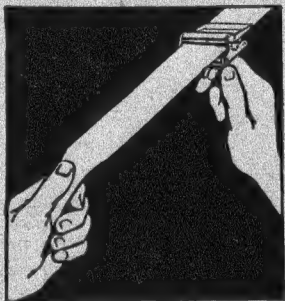
EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Market unchanged. **REGINA**—Jobbing No. ones 60 cents. Retail 65-68 cents. Poultry receipts heavier, live roosters 18 cents, fowl 15 cents, ducks 15 cents, geese 15 cents, turkeys 23-25 cents. Jobbing dressed roosters 30 cents, fowl 27 cents, ducks 22 cents, geese 24 cents, turkeys 33-35 cents.

CALGARY—Receipts of live poultry very heavy, quality fair. Prices little changed since last issue.

EDMONTON—Receipts practically nil, country shippers get extras 58 cents, ones 54 cents, twos 45 cents delivered. Jobbing storage extras 63 cents, ones 60 cents, twos 50 cents. Live poultry receipts greatly increased during past few days, price one cent lower. Chickens 20 cents, fowl 14-15 cents, ducks, geese 16-18 cents, turkeys 28-30 cents. Jobbing chickens, ordinary 33-35 cents, milk-fed 38 cents, retail chickens 40-45 cents, fowl 35-40 cents.

No edge without stropping



As the farmer becomes more of a business man, he finds a good personal appearance counts greatly in his favor in his dealing with other men.

He realizes that to have a first-class razor, and to enjoy head-barber shaves a razor blade must be stropped. Now, satisfactory stropping can't be done in the old way unless a man has acquired the knack. Not everyone can, and that's why men in increasing numbers are turning to the AutoStrop Razor.

Because of its self-stropping feature, a man can easily keep his AutoStrop Razor sharp. He is never at a loss for a keen blade, for he always has one. This and the fact that it is not taken apart for stropping or cleaning has led thousands of shavers everywhere to speak highly of the AutoStrop Razor to their friends.

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Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada—From McBEAN BROS.

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain whenever possible, but if you have to put it through an elevator, order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

McBEAN BROS.

162-170 Grain Exchange

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THIS is a coat suitable for freight handlers, delivery men and all outside workers. Made of heavy material—double throughout, finished with corduroy lined collar—has inner cuffs in sleeves and inner breast piece. Made with the celebrated Reflex Edges, so that when the coat is buttoned, rain is prevented from running in at the front.



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Get more Egg money this Winter

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Pratt's Poultry Regulator

Makes your fowls healthy and vigorous, sharpens the appetite, aids digestion, improves circulation, and tones up the egg-producing organs. Used successfully for nearly 50 years, Pratt's has been imitated often, but equalled never.

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At your dealer's in popular priced pkgs., also in money-saving 25-lb. pails and 100-lb. bags.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

PRATT'S Roup Remedy, used in the drinking water, is guaranteed to prevent and cure colds and roup. At your dealer's in powder or tablet form.

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Farmers' Packing Co. Ltd.

Of Manitoba

LOCATED AT ST. BONIFACE

A packing plant owned by the farmer, financed by the farmer, and operated under the management of a superintendent hired by the farmer. It is co-operative is because:

1. No man can own more than Five Thousand Dollars of its stock.
2. Only one vote for each stockholder.
3. Shares of stock do not vote.
4. Patronage dividends paid to the stockholder upon the amount of livestock shipped and sold to the plant.
5. Profits made in the plant other than stockholders divided between shareholders according to shares owned.
6. Five per cent. set aside for surplus.
7. Five per cent. set aside for depreciation.
8. All dividends divided at the end of the fiscal year.
9. No salaries paid only to those in working employment.
10. No politics, no denomination, no creed, nationality, no discrimination, only that all stockholders must be farmers or retired farmers.
11. Directors shall be elected every year by the stockholders.
12. Recalls are provided for in by-laws.

A Copy of By-Laws and Charter

also permit from Utilities Commissioner is on file at The Grain Growers' Guide, also at the office of the Commissioner.

The Farmers' Packing Company Limited was organized under the laws of the province of Manitoba.

The by-laws make it absolutely co-operative.

The solicitors for the company were Pitblado, Hoskin and Haig; also A. B. Hudson. The commissioner, who is P. A. McDonald, together with E. F. Kohl, manager of the Molsons Bank, and W. J. Fraser, superintendent of the Beaver Soap Co., and on the Industrial Board, were the gentlemen who granted the license for the sale of capital stock.

This company claims the distinction of being the only company in the province of Manitoba where the books of the company are open for the inspection of every farmer, whether he is a stockholder or not.

The plant is open to the inspection of every farmer regardless of his being a stockholder.

There will be a farmer from each district upon the Advisory Board. He will have a copy of Charter, By-laws, and License.

This Company will have shipping associations in different localities. Besides the manufacture and sale of the finished livestock products, we will have cold storage for poultry and eggs.

The Farmers' Packing Company Limited has an authorized capital of \$1,500,000.

Any information cheerfully given farmers.

Who is more qualified to go into the meat packing business than the farmer? The answer is "no one."

Join us and boost.

Farmers' Packing Co. Limited

National Trust Building
Winnipeg - - Manitoba

COUPON

FARMERS' PACKING CO. LTD.,
National Trust Building,
Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me, without obligation on my part, full particulars of the Farmers' Packing Company Limited.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Can your child answer

correctly these questions about everyday things?

Why does thunder follow lightning?
 Why do autumn leaves change color?
 Why do we dream?
 Why does the outside of a glass containing ice cream get wet?
 Why does not heat run along a stick?
 Why has water no taste?
 Why does hair turn grey?
 What happens when you get tired?
 What does a hen make her eggs of?
 Why do we count in tens?
 What is it that causes earthquakes?
 Have fishes any feeling?
 Why does steam always come when water is hot?

The Book of Knowledge answers hundreds of such questions—answers any question a child can ask—clearly, simply, by means of interesting descriptions, and over 10,000 educational pictures. But answering questions is only one of the 16 great departments of the work which cover all channels of knowledge. It costs you nothing to find out about The Book of Knowledge.

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 The Lords of the Wild Kingdom;
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 The Wonderful Birth of Wheat;
 How We Dig Up Sunshine;
 Making the Desert Blossom;
 Canada—The Wonder Land;
 The Republics of South America;
 Why Do We Count in Tens?
 The Story of the Days;
 Joan of Arc Crowning the King;
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ADDRESS _____

The Guide, Nov. 12, 1919.